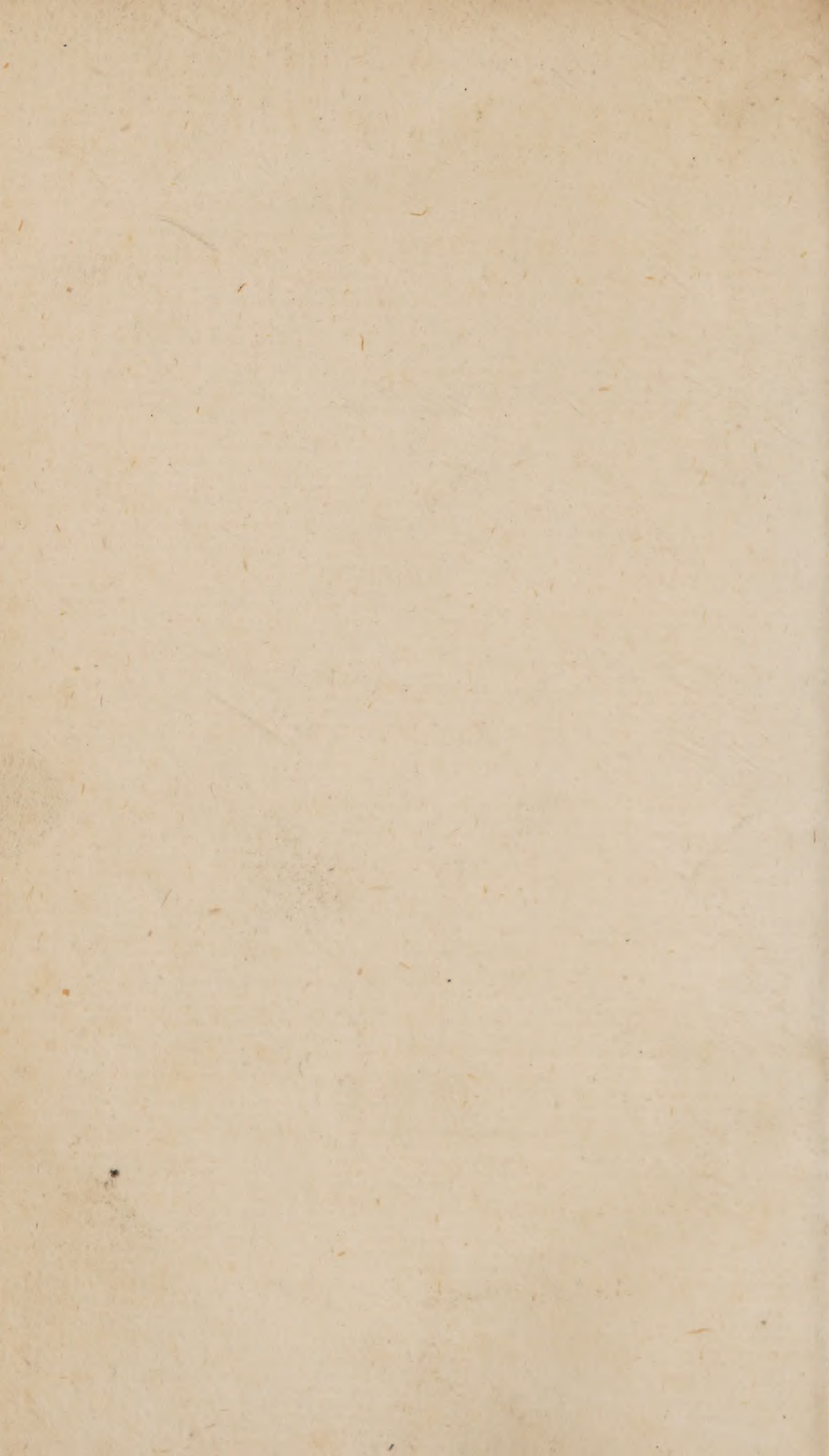


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Plas-Heaton.



A
DESCRIPTION

OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONTAINING
A particular ACCOUNT of each COUNTY,
WITH ITS

ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, SITUATION, FIGURE, EXTENT, CLIMATE, RIVERS, LAKES, MINERAL WA- TERS,	SOILS, FOSSILS, CAVERNS, PLANTS and MI- NERALS, AGRICULTURE, CIVIL and ECCLE- SIASTICAL DI- VISIONS, CITIES,	TOWNS, PALACES, SEATS, CORPORATIONS, MARKETS, FAIRS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, SIEGES, BATTLES,
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AND THE
LIVES of the illustrious MEN each COUNTY has
produced.

Embellished with two hundred and forty COPPER PLATES,
OF

PALACES, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS;
THE

Ruins of ROMAN and SAXON BUILDINGS;
AND OF

ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Besides a Variety of CUTS of
URNS, INSCRIPTIONS, and other ANTIQUITIES.

V O L. X.

L O N D O N :

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Side of St. Paul's Church-yard.

M D C C L X X.





A

DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE is seated in the province of York and diocese of Salisbury, and has three hundred and four parishes. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, and contains the city of Salisbury, or New Sarum, and twenty-three market-towns, namely, Ambresbury, Auburn, Great Bodwin, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Crecklade, the Devizes, Downton, Haresbury, Highworth, Hindon, East Lavington, Ludgerthal, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, Wilton, and Wotton Basslet. This county sends thirty-four members to parliament, namely, two knights of the shire, two citizens for Salisbury, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, Calne,

Chippenham,

Chippenham, Crecklade, the Devizes, Harebury, Hindon, Downton, Great Bodwin, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Ludgerſhal, Weſtbury, Wilton, Wotton Baſſet, and Old Sarum.

We ſhall enter this county from the moſt northern road, leading acroſs it from Berkſhire to Briſtol, where we come to **HIGHWORTH**, which derives its name from its ſituation on a hill, that ſtands in the middle of a rich vale, near the borders of Berkſhire, at the diſtance of ſeventy-three miles weſt of London. It is called a borough, though it never ſent members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and an alderman, has a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, held on the 12th of Auguſt, and the 10th of October, for all ſorts of cattle, ſheep, horſes and ſwine.

From Highworth the road extends ſeven miles ſouth-weſt to the village of Blunſdon St. Andrew, from whence a road extends ſix miles north by weſt to **CRICKLADE**, or **CREKELADE**, a town ſeated on the Thames, which here begins to be navigable, eighty-one miles weſt of London. It is ſaid that this town was anciently called *Cerigwlad*, a Britiſh word, which ſignifies a ſtony or rocky country, like that in which the town is ſituated : but ſome are of opinion, that its name is compounded of the Saxon words *Craecca*, a brook, and *Ladian*, to empty ; becauſe the two ſmall ſtreams, the Churn and Rey, here diſcharge themſelves into the Thames. Others ſay, that this place was called *Grekelade*, from there being anciently a Greek ſchool at this place, which being tranſlated to Oxford, was the origin of the univerſity of that city ; but Camden ſeems to be of opinion that this ſtory is fabulous. *Crekelade* is, however, of great antiquity, and was formerly a conſiderable place, though at preſent it has nothing extraordinary. It contains
about

about one thousand four hundred houses, is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, has a parish church, and a free-school, founded by Robert Jenner, Esq; and sends two members to parliament.

Here was an hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist, under the government of a warden or prior, so early as in the reign of king Henry the Third. Crekelade has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the second Thursday in April, for sheep, cows and calves; and on the 21st of September, for chapmens goods, and for hiring of servants.

PURTON is a village three miles south by west of Crekelade. In opening a grave a few years ago, in the chancel of the church here, a free-stone coffin was found, at the depth of three feet from the surface; it was six feet six inches long, twenty-two inches broad, eleven inches deep, and three inches thick. The coffin was hollowed with great exactness, to receive the head, but in other respects, was of no very curious workmanship. In the bottom was a small hole, probably intended to let out the moisture. It had no lid, and from some remains of a board in it, the lid was probably of wood. There was no inscription upon it to shew its antiquity, but it is highly probable that it had lain there for some centuries. Three sculls of an ordinary size were taken out of it; but as it did not seem capable of receiving more than one corpse, they probably fell in by accident.

On returning back into the road to Blunston St. Andrew, and proceeding a little above two miles to the south by east, we come to SWINDON, a small inconsiderable town, that has a fine prospect over the vale of White Horse in Berkshire, and is seated at the distance of seventy-three miles from London. It has a small market on Mondays,

and four fairs, held on the 5th of April, the second Monday after the 11th of May, and the second Monday after the 11th of September, for cattle of all sorts, hogs and sheep; and on the second Monday in October, for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

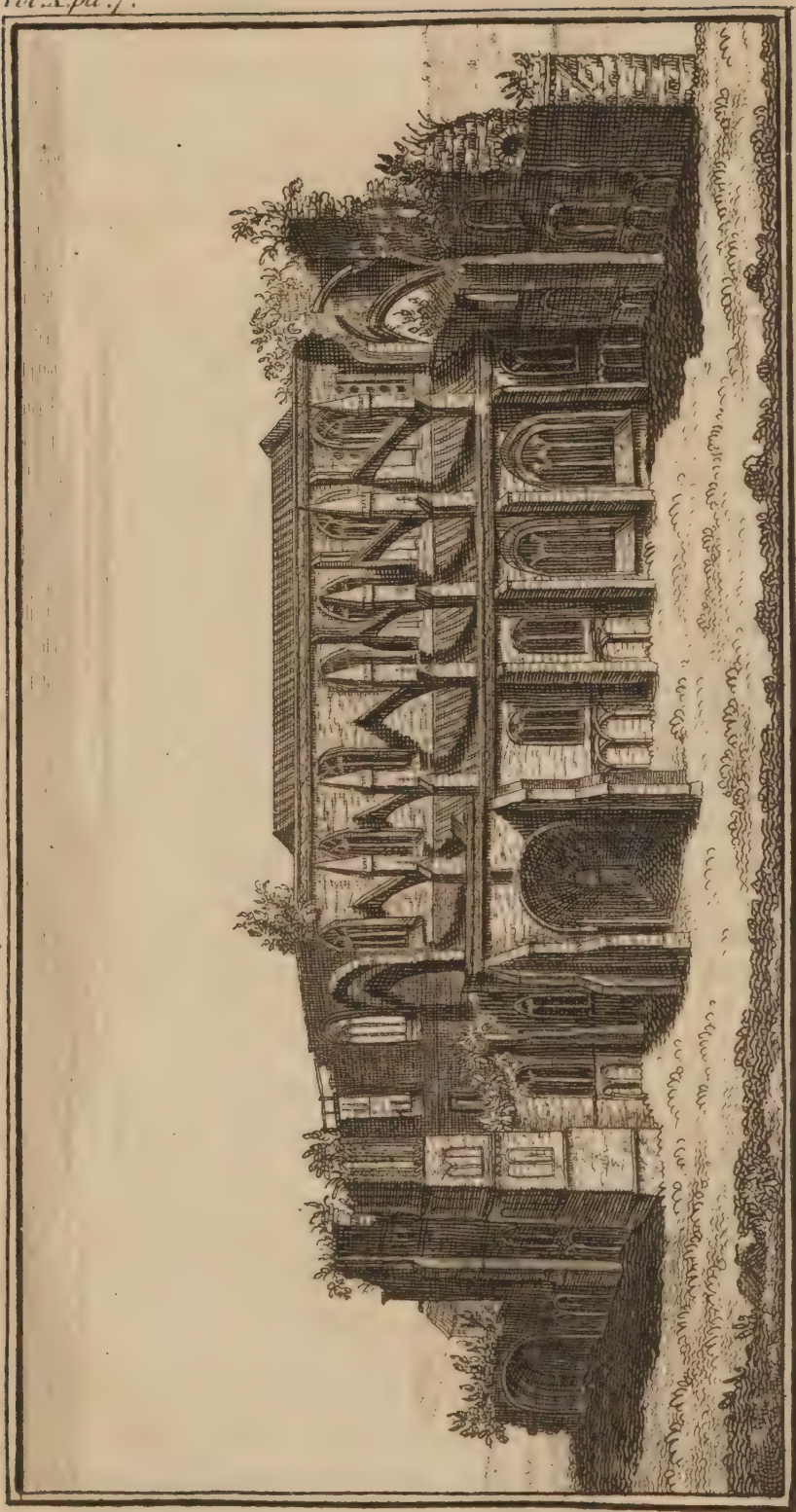
Returning back into the road, and proceeding four miles to the west, you pass by **WOTTON BASSET, or WOOTON BASSET**, which lies two miles to the south of the road. This is a borough town by charter and prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated in a large park, not far from the forest of Bedern, thirty miles north of Salisbury, and seventy-eight west of London. It is governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgessees: yet is so mean a place, that most of the houses are thatched, and the lowest mechanic is often at the head of the corporation. It has a small manufacture of cloth, a charity-school, a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, held on the 4th of May, the 13th of November, and the 19th of December, for cows and swine.

In this town was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John, and united, in the time of Henry the Fourth, to the priory of Bradenstoke in this county.

On returning back into the road, and proceeding nine miles farther to the westward, you come to **MALMESBURY**, which is seated upon a hill near the banks of the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, twenty miles to the west by south of Highworth, twenty-six east by north of Bristol, forty-two west by south of Oxford, and ninety west by south of London. It is an ancient borough, formerly defended by a castle, now in ruins. This castle is said to have been built by a king of the Britons, who gave it the name of
Caer-

The South West View of Malmesbury Abbey, in the County of Wilts.

Tel. X pa. 7.



Caer-Bladon, and on its being destroyed in the Saxon wars, there arose out of its ruins another castle, named Ingelborne, which also gave name to the place, and was continued till Maildulphus, a Scots monk, being delighted with the pleasantness of the wood under the hill, lived here as an hermit; but afterwards setting up a school, built a little hermitage for himself and his scholars; hence this town began to be called Maildulphusbury, which in process of time was changed into Malmesbury. Aldhelm, one of Maildulphus's scholars, who became universally esteemed for his great learning, and is generally said to be the first English Saxon who wrote in Latin, and taught the English to make Latin, converted this hermitage into a stately abbey, and was the first abbot. Berthwald, by the consent of king Ethelred, gave Sommerford upon Thames to it; and about the year 675, Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester, gave the town of Malmesbury to it. King Ethelstan, whose body lies buried here, was a great benefactor, and so fond of the memory of St. Aldhelm, that he chose him for his tutelar saint. Other benefactors were king Edgar, king Edward the Confessor, king William the Conqueror, and his queen. These monks were of the Benedictine order; their abbot had the dignity of the mitre, and sat in parliament. At the suppression this abbey was endowed with a revenue valued at 803l. 17s. 7d. per annum. The greatest part of the abbey is still standing, and plainly appears to have been very well built, and very lofty, especially that part of it that is now the parish church. Of these remains we have given an engraved view. It is said there was also a house of British nuns here, who were suppressed by St. Austin in the seventh century, for having

suffered themselves to be debauched by the soldiers of the castle.

The town was first incorporated by Edward, king of the West Saxons, about the year 916, and afterwards by king Athelstan his son; but is at present governed under a charter of king William the Third by an alderman, who is chosen yearly, twelve capital burgeses, and twenty-four assistants, landholders, and commoners. It is at present a neat town, which has no less than six bridges over the Lower Avon. Besides the church, there are several meeting-houses, and an almshouse for four men and four women, founded by Mr. Jenner, goldsmith of London. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturdays, with three fairs, held on the 17th of March, the 7th of April, and the 26th of May, for cattle and horses.

Thomas Hobbes, a famous writer in the seventeenth century, was the son of a clergyman of Malmesbury, and born in that town on the 5th of April, 1588. He received his education at the grammar-school of his native place, and at Magdalen college in Oxford. Having finished his course of academical learning, he became tutor to William lord Cavendish, eldest son to the earl of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of France and Italy. Upon his return to England, he resumed, with fresh vigour, the prosecution of his studies, and acquired such a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, as justly gained him the character of one of the best linguists of the age. Foreseeing the public troubles that ensued, he translated into English *The History of Thucydides*, with a view, if possible, to allay the popular ferment, by shewing the fatal consequences of intestine commotions. But while he was engaged in the execution of this work, he was deprived of his

his patron, as also of his pupil, who died at the distance of little more than two years from one another; upon which he went once more as a travelling governor with the son of Sir Gervase Clifton: but returning soon after to England, he undertook the tuition of the young earl of Devonshire. It was likewise with a design to prevent the national troubles, that he composed his book, intituled, *De Cive*, which at length grew up into that which he stiled his *Leviathan*; a work, that drew upon him a great number of adversaries, and was formally censured by the parliament and convocation. During the civil war he resided chiefly at Paris, where he instructed the prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the Second, who, though he in the sequel withdrew from him his public favour, on account of the exceptionable nature of some of Mr. Hobbes's writings, yet, ever retained for him the highest regard; and upon his restoration bestowed on him a pension of 100*l.* a year, and always, it is said, kept his picture in his closet. About the year 1652, Mr. Hobbes returned to England; and continued from that time to his death to reside, for the most part, at Chatsworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, where he enjoyed every conveniency he could possibly desire. So great was his reputation, not only among his own countrymen, but likewise among foreigners, that he received a visit from the duke of Tuscany, who accepted his picture and a complete collection of his works. A little before his death he was seized with a strangury and palsy, which deprived him of his reason; and he expired gently, without struggle or convulsion, on the 4th of December, 1679, in the ninety-first year of his age. Towards the latter end of his life he frequently received the sacrament; but his state of insensibility in his last illness, prevented him, at

that, time, from giving this public proof of his belief of the Christian faith. His greatest anxiety, it is said, in his old age, was to find a proper motto for his tomb-stone; and among those, which were suggested to him by his friends, that, it is reported, which pleased him best was; *This is the Philosopher's Stone*; though another was inscribed upon his grave. He was certainly a man of great learning and abilities, but extremely positive and dogmatical; and it was owing to this obstinacy of temper, that, though in his contest with the mathematicians, he was evidently in the wrong, yet he could never be persuaded to change his opinion. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a book, intitled, *Human Nature*; another, *De Corpora Politico*; a third, called, *Behemoth, or A History of the Civil Wars*; and many other pieces. He likewise translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssæy* into English verse.

NEWTON, or LONG NEWTON, a village two miles north of Malmesbury, affords a delightful prospect to the south, particularly of the ruins of the abbey, and of Charleton house and park, where the earls of Berkshire had a seat before the civil wars, till it was demolished by the soldiers. At the upper end of this village was the seat of Sir Giles Escourt, lord of the manor. This town is said to have stood formerly higher in the fields, which is confirmed by the foundations of houses being frequently discovered by the plough; but being burnt down, it was rebuilt where it now stands, and was thence called Newton, or Newtown. At the upper end of it, near the old manor house, is a fine fountain, inclosed with free-stone, whence the water was brought by pipes to the abbey of Malmesbury.

Three miles to the west of Malmesbury, and about a mile west of the road, is GREAT SHER-STONE,

STONE, a village that is supposed to have been a Roman station, not only on account of its situation on the Fosse way, but chiefly because a great many Roman coins, some of which were of silver, have been found here; yet what was its Roman name we cannot discover. This village has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 2d of October, for oxen and fat cattle.

Nine miles to the south by west of Malmesbury is CASTLECOMB, a village that has a fair on the 4th of May, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

At SLAUGHTERFORD, three miles to the south of Castlecombe, a great battle is said to have been fought between the Saxons and the Danes, and a great number of the latter slain. At BURYWOOD, in this neighbourhood, is a double intrenchment, where the Danes are supposed to have encamped before the above battle.

Seven miles south-west of Castlecombe is CHIPPENHAM, one of the chief towns of the West-Saxons, by whom it was called Gyppanham, which signifies a market-place. Here was one of the palaces of the West-Saxon kings, which king Alfred, in his will, bequeathed to his youngest daughter Elfeda, the wife of Baldwin, earl of Flanders. It is seated on the Lower Avon, over which it has a handsome bridge of sixteen arches, ninety-four miles west of London. It is a large, populous, and well built town, with a magnificent church, said to have been erected by the family of the Hungerfords, though some would have it only beautified by them. It has, however, a chapel, still called Hungerford's chapel. Walter, lord Hungerford, obtained a license from king Henry the Sixth, for founding a chantry in this church, or elsewhere in the parish, to pray for the good estate and souls of his sons, as also for those of Henry the Fifth, and Catharine his wife,

as well as those of all the faithful deceased. This town is a great thoroughfare, from its standing in the road between London and Bristol. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and being incorporated by queen Mary, is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgessees, and sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff. It has a manufacture of cloth; a school for twenty-four boys; a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the 6th of May, the 11th of June, the 18th of October, and the 30th of November, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs.

John Scott, an eminent divine and excellent writer in the seventeenth century, was the son of a grazier, and was born at Chippenham, in the year 1638. Designed by his parents for a civil occupation, he served about three years as an apprentice in London; but his genius leading him strongly to the pursuits of literature, he abandoned his trade, and retired to Oxford. Having completed his course of academical education, he entered into orders, and became successively chaplain of St. Thomas's in Southwark, curate of the chapel of the Trinity in the Minories, rector of St. Peter le Poor in Broad-street, lecturer of one of the churches in Lombard-street, prebendary of Bromesbury in St. Paul's cathedral, and rector of St. Giles's in the Fields. According to Dr. Hickes, he refused a bishopric, and some inferior preferments, because he could not take the oaths to king William. *His Christian Life*, which is his principal performance, has rendered his name immortal. He died March the 10th, 1695, and was interred in the rector's vault in the church of St. Giles.

LACOCK, a village three miles south of Chippenham, had a castle built by Dunwallo Malutius, king of the Britons, when this was a considerable place.

place. A nunnery was also founded here by Ela, the daughter and heiress of William Devereux, earl of Rosman and Salisbury, and widow of William, surnamed de Longespe, illegitimate son of Henry the Second. Being a lady of a masculine spirit, she executed the office of sheriff of the county of Wilts, for several years, till she is said to have received a revelation, directing her to build this convent in Snails Mead, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Bernard, which she founded in the year 1229, and finished in 1233, settling on it the manors of Lacock, Hethorp, and Bishop-trove, with part of that of Hedington, with several advowsons. William de Longespe, her son, confirmed these, and added others, as did also king Henry the Third. Ela assuming the habit, was elected abbess, which she held eighteen years, but at length resigned, on account of her great age, five years before her death, and lies buried in the choir, as does the body of Stephen, earl of Ulster and justice of Ireland, her second son. At the dissolution its annual revenue, according to Dugdale, amounted to 198 l. 9 s. 2 d. and according to Speed, to 205 l. 12 s. 3 d. It was then granted to William Sherington, from whom it came by marriage to the Tolbots, in which family it still continues. This nunnery is now turned into a dwelling-house, the architecture of which appear to be of considerable antiquity, particularly a curious tower, with a turret on the top.

King Henry the Third granted this town a weekly market, and an annual fair, to last for three days; but it has now two fairs, held on the 7th of July, and the 21st of December, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

STANLEY, a village two miles east by south of Chippenham, was a monastery of Cistercian monks, founded by the empress Matilda, at Lokewell, in
the

the year 1151, but was removed three years after to Stanley, by her son Henry the Second. Its revenues were valued at the suppression by Dugdale, at about 177 l. a year; and by Speed at about 122 l.

Four miles north of Chippenham is KYNETON, or KINGTON, a village, near which is a single detached camp, supposed to be Roman. There was here also a Benedictine priory, founded by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, for nuns of that order, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the dissolution, at 25 l. 9 s. 1 d. by Dugdale; and at about 38 l. by Speed.

CLACK, otherwise called BRADENSTOKE, a village seven miles north-east of Chippenham, had a small but well endowed monastery of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin, built by Walter Devereux, who was made lord of Salisbury and Amberbury by the Conqueror, and who, in his old age, took the habit, died, and was buried here. His son, Patrick, earl of Salisbury, confirmed all that his father had given, and made large additions to this monastery. Here was buried the heart of Stephen of Ulster, justice of Ireland, the son of Ela, daughter of Patrick. It had several other benefactors, and its revenue at the dissolution amounted, according to Dugdale, to 212 l. 19 s. 3 d. a year; and according to Speed, to 170 l. 10 s. 8 d. The priory is still entire, or at least the greatest part of it, and is converted into a gentleman's seat.

This village has two fairs, held on the 5th of April, and on the 19th of September, for horned cattle, sheep, horses and cheese.

About five miles to the eastward of Chippenham is CALNE, which is a small but ancient town, formerly

formerly endowed with various privileges, and is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of an old Roman colony, on the other side of the river Calne, near Studley, where Roman coins are frequently found. Here was one of the palaces of the West-Saxon kings, and it is very probable that it had a castle, as one of the streets of the town is called Castle street, and a common field adjoining, called Castle-field, though there are no traces of a castle remaining. There was here an hospital of Black canons, dedicated to St. John, in the reign of Henry the Third, governed by a master, warden, or prior, and valued at the dissolution at 2 l. 2 s. 8 d. a year.

A remarkable accident happened in this town in the year 977, for a great synod or convocation being held here, at which the king, the nobility, and bishops were present, to decide a contest between the regular and secular priests, relating to the celibacy of the clergy, and to the monks holding of benefices, which was considered by the seculars as an encroachment upon their rights. As a Scotch bishop, in the course of the debate, was pleading with great warmth for the seculars, all the timbers of the assembly room suddenly gave way, and the whole structure fell to the ground. By this accident most of the secular priests were killed and buried under the ruins, and some of the other priests were also killed, and many wounded; but the seat of the archbishop Dunstan, who was the chief advocate for the monks, and the president of the synod, remaining firm, and he being unhurt, his preservation was interpreted as a miraculous declaration of heaven, in their favour. Upon which, the secular priests, in Dunstan's province, were turned out, and monks placed in their room.

In November, 1725, there fell such an excessive rain at Calne, that the river suddenly overflowed its banks, and some persons were drowned in the street, in sight of their neighbours, who were afraid of venturing to their relief; the flood damaged several houses and vast quantities of goods; and among other things of great weight, carried off a cask of oil, containing a hundred gallons.

This town is seated on a stony hill, eighty-eight miles west of London, and though small, is populous and well built. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward the First. It is governed by two stewards annually chosen, and burgesſies without limitation. The inhabitants have a manufacture of cloth. Here is a neat church, one or two meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters, a charity-school for forty boys, a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, held on the 6th of May, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and cheese, and on the 2d of August, for toys.

Eight miles to the east by south of Calne, and two miles to the south of the road from Calne to Marlborough, is ST. ANNE'S HILL, which has a fair on the 6th of August, for horses, sheep and cheese.

Thirteen miles to the westward of Calne is MARLBOROUGH, which derives its name from its situation at the bottom of a hill of chalk, anciently called Marle, forty miles east of Bristol, seventeen west of Newbury, and seventy-five west of London. It stands on a Roman road, and was the Roman station called Cunetio. Here are the ruins of a castle, which seems to have been a Roman work. Afterwards, in the Saxon and Norman times, a larger castle was built upon the same ground,

ground, and took in more compass; and here Roman coins have been found. The square about the church in the eastern part, is supposed to be the site of a temple.

There are here also the remains of a priory, the gatehouse of which is still left. This priory was of the Sempringham order, and subsisted before the reign of king John. It was a royal foundation, dedicated to St. Margaret, and its revenue was valued at the suppression at 30l. 9s. 6d. a year. Here was an hospital for a master and several poor sick brethren, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third. It was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and in the time of king Richard the Second, was annexed to the above priory. Here was also an hospital for brethren and sisters, before the sixteenth year of the reign of king John: it was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and its revenues valued at the suppression, at 6l. 18s. 4d. per annum. In this town was likewise a house of White friars, founded in 1316, by John Goodwin and William Remesbesch, merchants.

Marlborough is an ancient borough by prescription, but has been since incorporated, and is governed by a mayor, two justices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgessees, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. A parliament was once held here, and a law for the suppression of tumults, still retains the title of the statutes of Marlborough. This town has suffered greatly by fire, particularly in the year 1728. It is at present well built, and chiefly consists of one broad street, with a piazza on one whole side of it. As it stands in the great road from London to Bath and Bristol, it is well furnished with convenient inns. It is famous for its beer, but has few manufacturers, the chief tradesmen of the town

town being shop-keepers. Here are two parist churches, several meeting-houses for the dissenters, and a charity-school, founded in 1712, for forty-four children. On the west side of the town is an artificial mount, with a spiral walk, and on the top of it, an octagon summer-house. This town gives the title of duke to the noble family of Spencer. It sends two members to parliament, has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 10th of July, and the 22d of November, for horses, cows and sheep.

John Hughes, an eminent poet and judicious critic, in the beginning of the present century, was the son of a worthy citizen of London, and born at Marlborough on the 29th of January, 1677. He received the rudiments of classical learning at a private school in London; and tho' not blest with an academical education, he excelled in taste, as well as in genius, many who have enjoyed that advantage. His turn for poetry began to discover itself in the nineteenth year of his age, when he translated into English one of the most celebrated odes of Horace, and drew the outlines of a tragedy. But the first piece he published was a poem on the treaty of Utrecht, which made its appearance in 1697. From this time he continued, till the day of his death, to favour the world with many other ingenious compositions, both in poetry and prose. He was the author of above twenty papers in the Spectator and Tatler; and had one advantage above most of his contemporary poets, that he was equally versed in the sister arts of poetry, music, and drawing. His uncommon merit recommended him to the patronage of the lord chancellor Cowper, who appointed him secretary to the commissions of the peace. He continued in the same employment under the earl of Macclesfield, and held it
till

till his death, which happened on the 17th of February, 1720, the very night in which his tragedy, intituled, *The Siege of Damascus*, was first acted. He was then in the forty-third year of his age.

About two miles to the south-east of Marlborough is SAVERNAKE forest, which anciently belonged to the Sturmes, from whom it fell by marriage to the great grandfather of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and protector of England, in the year 1547, in whose male line it continued till 1671, when it came to Elizabeth, the sister and heiress of her brother, William Seymour, duke of Somerset, who marrying Thomas, lord Bruce, afterwards the second earl of Aylesbury, their son, the last earl, left this forest to his nephew Thomas Bruce Brudenel, the present lord Bruce. This forest, which is said to be the only one in England in the possession of a subject, is, with his lordship's adjoining park of Tottenham, about twelve miles in circumference; and is not only plentifully stocked with red and fallow deer, but ornamented with delightful walks and vistas, cut through its woods and coppices, eight of which meet in a spacious opening, near the center. The avenues, planted in clumps, fronting Tottenham house, his lordship's seat, is noble and magnificent, and might be reckoned complete, if a stately obelisk was erected on its summit. That house was built under the direction of the late earl of Burlington, on the site of a palace that was burnt down by the rebels in the reign of Charles the First, but is in too low a situation; however, the gardens are elegantly designed, and extremely pleasant.

At ABURY, on Marlborough downs, about five miles west of Marlborough, are a few huge stones, like those of Stone-henge, which will be hereafter

ter described; and these stupendous remains are also supposed to be the ruins of an ancient temple of the Druids. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that this temple is much more ancient than that of Stone-henge, and was so large, that the whole village is now contained within its circumference. However, it is very difficult to discover its form, on account of the many orchards, gardens, and inclosures about it. It was encompassed by a high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inside, which proves that it was not a fortification; for if it was, the ditch would have been on the outside of the rampart.

From Abury to WEST KENNET, there is a kind of walk about a mile in length, which was once inclosed on both sides with large stones; on one side the inclosure is, in many places, broke down, and the stones taken away, but the other side is almost entire.

In a field near Kennet are three huge stones, which stand upright, and are called the Devil's Coits, but are supposed to have been British deities.

At GREAT OGBORN, three miles north of Marlborough, Maud de Wallingford, about the year 1149, founded a convent of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Bec Herlowyn in Normandy.

Four miles north of Marlborough is BARBURY HILL, upon the top of which stood a castle, encompassed with a double ditch and other fortifications. There are several barrows in the adjacent plain, whence it is concluded that some great battle was fought there, and that this was the place called in the Saxon annals Beranbyrig, where Kenrick, king of the West-Saxons, and his son Ceaulin, fought the Britons in the year 556.

Six miles to the east of Marlborough is RAMSBURY, a town on the road from London to Bristol,
about

about half a mile in length, which was, in the beginning of the tenth century, made a bishop's see, in which thirteen bishops sat successively; but it never had a chapter for the clergy. About the year 1060, this diocese was united to that of Sherborn in Dorsetshire; and the united sees were, in 1072, translated by bishop Herman to Salisbury. It is now only famous for its pleasant meadows on the banks of the river Kennet, and for its fine beer so greatly in request in London. It has no market, but has two fairs, held on the 14th of May, and the 25th of September, for horses, cows, sheep and toys.

About five miles north of Ramsbury is AUBURN, a small town, seated on a branch of the river Kennet, and is a very inconsiderable place. It has a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs.

At ESTON, or EASTON, six miles south of Marlborough, was a priory dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, as ancient as the time of king Henry the Third. It is said to have been founded by Stephen, archdeacon of Salisbury, and its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 42 l. 12 s. per annum.

We shall now proceed in the road which leads from Hungerford in Berkshire, south by west to Salisbury. About four miles to the west of this road, and nearly at the same distance to the southward of Ramsbury, is BEDWIN, or GREAT BEDWIN, which is situated seventy-two miles from London, and is an ancient borough by prescription. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a portrieve, annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the borough; the portrieve chuses a bailiff and other officers. In the Saxon times this is said to have been the metropolis of the jurisdiction of Cissa, viceroy of Wiltshire and Berkshire, under the king of the West-Saxons.

Saxons. He built a castle in the south part of the town, the ditches of which are still visible. Bedwin has a spacious church built of flints, with a cement almost as hard as they. It is in the form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, and a ring of six bells. This town has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, held on the 23d of April, and the 15th of July, for horses, cows, sheep and hardware.

Thomas Willis, the most eminent physician of his time, was born January the 27th, 1622, at Great Bedwin, and educated at Christ-church in Oxford. He intended at first to make divinity his profession, but being diverted from that design by the national troubles, he applied himself to the study of physic; and in this faculty he took the degree of bachelor in 1646. During the civil war he bore arms for his majesty in the garrison of Oxford; and upon the surrender of that place to the parliamentary forces, he began to practise his profession; and soon became famous for his skill and his success. Zealously attached to the church of England, even in the most dangerous times, he appropriated a room in his house to be an oratory for divine service, according to the established forms of religion. In 1660 he was chosen Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and honoured with the degree of doctor of physic. In 1664 he discovered the famous medicinal spring at Astrop, near Brackley in Northamptonshire; and in the course of the same year published his celebrated treatise on the *Anatomy of the Brain*. Removing from Oxford to London in 1666, he became one of the first members of the Royal Society; and acquired such an extensive practice in his profession, as had hardly ever been enjoyed by any former physician. Soon after he was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians, and appointed

pointed physician in ordinary to king Charles the Second, who offered to bestow upon him the honour of knighthood, which, however, he declined. Though naturally of a frugal and parsimonious temper, he was extremely liberal to the poor; and such was the deep sense which he had of religion, that he duly attended divine service every morning before he went to visit his patients. He died of a pleurisy November the 11th, 1675, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. Besides the piece above-mentioned, which is his most celebrated performance, he wrote a treatise, *De Animâ Brutorum*; another, intitled, *Pharmaceutice Rationalis*; a third, called, *Pathologiae Cerebri & Nervosi generis Specimen*; and several other works.

Eight miles to the south of Bedwin is LUGGERSHALL, LUDGERSHALL, or LURGERSHALL, which is situated fifty-seven miles to the westward of London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The town, however, consists only of a few mean houses, but has a fair on the 25th of July, for horses, cows and sheep.

At SUTHBURY, or SUTHBURY HILL, near Luggershall, which is one of the highest in the county, there was a very large intrenchment, of an oval form, encompassed with two deep ditches. Along the declivity of the hill runs a deep trench, probably made to secure the communication with a brook, for the convenience of obtaining water. This appears to have been a Danish or a Saxon camp, formed for commanding this part of the county. There are six or seven barrows in the plain beneath, whence there was probably a battle fought here.

About three miles to the north-west of Luggershall is COLLINGBURN DUKES, and about a
mile

mile to the northward COLLINGBURN KINGSTON, two villages, the former of which has a fair on the 11th of December, for horses, cows and sheep.

Seven miles to the westward of Collingburn Dukes is UPHAVEN, which had formerly a market, and has still a fair on the 18th of October, for horses, cows and sheep.

At MERDON, a little village about two miles north-west of Uphaven, a battle was fought between Ethelred and the Danes, and there are still marks of intrenchments, and the largest barrows in these parts, except at Silbury.

On returning back to Luggershall, and proceeding from thence seventeen miles south by west, you come to OLD SARUM, the Roman Sorbiodunum. The Ikening-street extending from Newbury in Berkshire to Luggershall, passes the river Bourn, and extends to the eastern gate of this ancient city, which was formed upon one of the most elegant designs that can be imagined, and was probably a fortress of the Britons. It was perfectly round, and when in its prosperity, the city, with its lofty castle rising from its center, must have afforded a very grand and formidable appearance, the whole being built on a large high hill, that commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, and which, with immense labour, was reduced to the uniform circular figure in which it now appears. It took up near two thousand feet in diameter, and was surrounded with a fosse or ditch of great depth, and two ramparts, the inner and outer. On the inner, which is much the highest, stood a wall near twelve feet thick at its basis, made with flint and chalk, strongly cemented together, and cased with hewn stone, on the top of which was a parapet with battlements quite round. Of this wall there are still to be seen large remains on the north-west side. In the center of the whole circumference,

tence, rose the summit of the hill, on which stood the citadel or castle, surrounded with a very deep intrenchment and a high rampart. The area under it, between the rampart of the castle and the outer rampart above-mentioned, stood the city, which was divided into equal parts on the north and south. Near the middle of each division was a gate, which were the two grand entrances. These were directly opposite to each other, and each had a tower, and a mole of great strength before them. Besides these there were ten other towers, at equal distances, quite round the city, and opposite them, in a strait line with the castle, were built the principal streets, intersected in the middle with one grand circular street, that went quite round.

The area on which the city stood, surrounded with a deep intrenchment and a high rampart, walls and towers above-mentioned, was also, for its greater security, divided into nearly equal parts, by intrenchments and ramparts; by which means, if one was taken, the other was still defensible, and if all the out-works were in the hands of an enemy, the besieged might retire into the castle, whose walls, from the large fragments and foundations that are left, appear to have been then impregnable, except by famine. There seems, indeed, to have been but one entrance into the castle, and this was on the east, through a narrow gateway of immense strength, that had a double winding stair-case which led to the top of it. There appears to have been five wells, all of them long since filled up. There were four in the city, and one in the castle, chiefly designed to supply the garrison and inhabitants in time of war, or in case of a siege, when it would not be safe to fetch it from the neighbouring river, which

is about half a mile distant. Of this ancient city we have given an engraved plan.

Whether Julius Caesar pushed his conquests thus far is disputed ; but that it was frequented by the Roman emperors is most certain, from the coins of Constance, Magnentius, Constantine, and Crispus, that have been frequently found there. Kenrick the Saxon, after his having conquered the Britons in 553, was the first that got possession of this place, in which he frequently resided, and his posterity being the West-Saxon kings, continued here till Egbert brought the whole heptarchy under his dominion. Edgar, his distant successor, called a great council or parliament here, in the year 960, in which were enacted several laws for the government of the church and state. In the year 1003, which was the next after king Ethelred's general massacre of the Danes, king Swaine invaded this county with a great army, and having vanquished the inhabitants, took the city, which having pillaged and burnt, he returned to his ships with great wealth.

After this calamity, the city did not recover its ancient splendor till Lanfrank, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1070, decreed in a synod, that such bishops as were settled in small towns, should remove to places of greater note and fame, upon which the united sees of Ramsbury, and Sherborn in Dorsetshire, were, in 1072, translated by bishop Herman to Old Sarum. He there began to erect a cathedral, which was finished in the year 1092, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. But it is said, that the very next day after its consecration, its steeple was set on fire by lightning. This cathedral, with the episcopal palace, and the houses of the clergy, stood in the north-west quarter, and their foundations are still to be seen.

The Ichnography



The West View of Stonehenge, in the County of Wilts.



The city now began to flourish greatly, inso-much that the Norman kings, after the death of William the First, frequently resided here, and here also sometimes held their parliaments. In the reign of king Stephen, a difference arising between him and the bishop, the king seized the castle, and placed in it a governor and a garrison. This occasioned frequent disputes between the bishop and the soldiers, whose being here was now considered as a violation of the liberties of the church. This, with the want of water, made the bishop and canons resolve to remove to a more commodious place, but they could not put their purposes in execution till the reign of Henry the Third, when bishop Poor laid the foundation of a cathedral in a place called Merryfield, about a mile to the south-east of the old one; and this new church, which was almost forty years in building, gave rise to the city of Salisbury, and is a magnificent structure still in being. It at the same time proved the entire destruction of Old Sarum, for the materials of the houses, castle and walls being removed, in order to form the buildings of the new city, this ancient one was gradually destroyed. In the reign of Henry VII. it was in a manner entirely deserted, and for many years past, there has been only a farm-house left; yet it is still called the borough of Old Sarum, and sends two members to parliament, the owner of the land being always sure to be one. These are chosen by the proprietors of certain lands, but whom these members can justly be said to represent, is difficult to determine.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, derives its name, as well as its origin, from Old Sarum, which the ancient Romans called Sorbiodunum, and the Saxons Searysbyrig, from which the word Salisbury is derived. It is situated in a valley, watered

by the Upper Avon on the west and south, and by the Bourne on the east; twenty-five miles north-west of Southampton, fifty-eight south-west of Oxford, twenty-seven south-west by south of Marlborough, and eighty-three west by south of London. The streets are generally spacious, and built at right angles; and as the inhabitants of Old Sarum found the inconvenience of wanting water, they caused a canal, lined with brick, to be drawn through the streets; and as a small transparent stream runs, instead of gutters, thro' every street, and in many of them two, one on each side, the city has a most pleasing air of cleanliness. It was first incorporated by king Henry the Third, and the last time by queen Anne, and is at present governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, of whom ten are always justices, thirty common council-men, a town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace.

The cathedral, which was finished in 1258, at the expence of upwards of 26,000 l. is one of the most elegant and regular Gothic structures in the kingdom. It is in the form of a cross, and above the middle of the roof, which is one hundred and sixteen feet to the top, rises a beautiful spire of free-stone, four hundred and ten feet high from the ground, and esteemed the tallest spire in England; but the walls being little more than four inches thick at the top, it was thought too weak to support the bells, whence those for the service of this church, which are eight in number, hang in a strong, high built tower, at a little distance from it; and the steeple of the cathedral has only one bell, which rings when the bishop comes to the choir. This church is four hundred and seventy-eight feet in length, seventy-six in breadth, and the height of the vaulting is eighty feet. The outside

outside is magnificent, and adorned with a beautiful simplicity and elegance. The inside is supported by slender pillars, and the prebendaries stalls are placed round the choir, with the owners names upon them in gilt letters. The bishop's throne is supported with gilt pillars, and the roof of the choir is painted with figures of the saints, as large as the life. The usual boast of this fine Gothic structure is contained in the following lines.

As many days as in one year there be,
 So many windows in one church we see :
 As many marble pillars there appear,
 As there are hours throughout the fleeting year :
 As many gates as moons one year does view,
 Strange tales to tell, yet not more strange than true.

The organ, which is fixed over the entrance of the choir, is very large, it being twenty feet broad, and forty high to the top of its ornaments. It has fifty stops, which are eighteen more than there are in the organ of St. Paul's cathedral in London ; but the latter exceeds it in the sweetness of its tone. In the church are also some very fine monuments. On the south side of it is a noble cloyster, one hundred and fifty feet square, with thirty large arches on each side, and a well kept pavement thirty feet broad. Over it is a spacious library, built by bishop Jewel. The chapter-house is an octagon, one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and yet the roof bears only upon one small pillar in the center, to appearance much too weak for the support of such a prodigious weight ; hence the construction of this building is thought to be one of the greatest curiosities in Europe. The close, or inclosure round the cathedral, is large and well planted, and encompassed with the houses of the canons and prebendaries, which are mostly of free-stone, and

make the best appearance of any in the city. There now belong to this cathedral a bishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, three archdeacons, a subdean, a subchanter, forty-five prebendaries, six vicars, or petty canons, six singing-men, eight choristers, an organist, and other officers. The revenues of the bishopric were valued at the suppression at 1507 l. 14 s. 6 d. and those of the chapter at 721 l. 18 s. 1 d. Besides the cathedral, there are in this city three other churches, dedicated to St. Martin, St. Thomas, and St. Edmund, and several meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters.

There were here in the times of popery several other religious foundations; particularly the above church of St. Edmund was, before the year 1270, made collegiate for a provost and twelve secular canons, by Walter de Willey, bishop of Salisbury; and the revenue of this college was valued at the dissolution at 102 l. 5 s. 10 d. per annum. A college founded by Egidius de Bridport, bishop of Salisbury, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, which, near the time of the suppression, consisted of a warden, four fellows, and two chaplains. A priory for Dominicans, or Black friars, founded by Edward the First. A college dedicated to St. Edith. A priory of Franciscans, or Grey friars; and an hospital near the city, founded by Richard Poor, bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1382, which at the dissolution had a revenue valued at 25 l. a year.

This city has a spacious market-place, in which is a fine town-house, but there are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in any part of the city, the soil being so moist, that the water rises up in the graves dug in the cathedral, and is sometimes two feet high in the chapter-house. There are here three charity-schools, in which one hundred and

and seventy children are taught and cloathed, and an hospital or college, founded in 1683 by bishop Ward, for ten widows of poor clergymen. The manufactures of the city are flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury Whites. It is also famous for the manufactures of scissars and bone-lace, and may be reckoned as flourishing a city as any in England, that depends entirely on a home trade. It has a market on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the Tuesday after the 6th of January, for cattle and woollen cloth; on the Monday before the 5th of April, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whitsun-Monday and Tuesday, for horses and pedlars goods; and on the Tuesday after the 10th of October, for hops, onions and cheese.

The air here is esteemed very wholesome, and the adjacent country has charms, which give Salisbury the preference to most places in England, and some people of fortune have made choice of it upon that account; nor is it in less esteem for being at such a distance from the capital.

Thomas Bennet, an eminent divine and controversial writer, was born in this city on the 7th of May, 1673, and educated first at the free-school of his native place, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge. Having finished his studies, and entered into orders, he became successively rector of St. James's in Colchester, deputy-chaplain of Chelsea hospital, lecturer of St. Olave's in Southwark, morning preacher of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, and vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, which last living produced him about five hundred pounds a year. He died of an apoplexy October the 9th, 1728, and was buried in the church of his own parish. Besides his controversial writings, which are numerous, and some

of them penned with no small spirit, he composed an Hebrew grammar, which is generally reckoned one of the best of the kind.

A little to the east of Salisbury is CLARENDON, a village that had formerly two royal palaces, of which part of the foundations are still to be seen in the park. Edward the Second called a great council or parliament in this place, but the Lords and Commons refused to meet, some say, on account of his being attached to Gaveston and the Spencers, while others say, it was on account of a plague and famine being there. It gave the title of earl to lord chancellor Hyde, so famous in the reigns of Charles the First and Second. This place is called Clarendon, from a Roman camp at a small distance from the park, near the Roman road, made or repaired by Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine. It is a fortification of a round form, upon a dry chalky hill.

IVYCHURCH, about three miles east by south of Salisbury, had anciently a monastery of canons regular of the order of St. Austin, founded by king Henry the Second, for only four canons. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution was endowed with 122l. 8s. 6d. per annum.

FARLEY is a village adjoining to Clarendon-park, which was the native place of Sir Stephen Fox, who built here a new church from the ground, in the room of an old decayed chapel, and also founded here an hospital for six old men, and as many old women, over whom he placed a master, who had a salary to enable him to keep a free-school, and to officiate in the church.

Three miles to the west of Salisbury is WILTON, a very ancient town, from whence the county took its name. It appears to have been called Ellandunum, but afterwards took the name of
of

of Wilton, from its being seated on the bank of the river Willey. Here Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, fought a battle with Beorwolf, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, which was so obstinate, that the river was deeply stained with the blood of the slain, Egbert gained the victory, and was never after molested by the Mercians. Here also king Alfred, in the year 871, fought the Danes, when, in the beginning of the battle he had the advantage, though at length he was driven out of the field. The loss of the Danes was, however, so great, that they petitioned for a truce, and promised to depart the kingdom. This town suffered greatly upon these accounts, yet during the government of the rest of the Saxon kings, it was very populous and extremely flourishing

In those early times there were here several religious houses: Wulston, earl or duke of Wiltshire, built a small monastery here, and repaired an ancient church, dedicated to St. Mary, together with a chantry, in which he placed a college of priests, about the year 773; but in the year 800, St. Alburga, his widow, converted this college into a nunnery. In 871, king Alfred, having built a new nunnery here, removed hither the nuns of St. Mary, who were twenty-six in number. This new nunnery was of the Benedictine order, and was first dedicated to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, but afterwards to St. Edith, and at the dissolution was endowed, according to Dugdale, with 601 l. 1 s. 1 d. and according to Speed, with about 652 l. per annum. Here was also a house of Black friars.

Though Wilton was, in the time of the Saxons, a bishop's see, and had twelve parish churches, it began to decline on Robert Wyvil, bishop of

Salisbury, turning the great road from London to the west of England, through that city, and is now only a mean place with one church. It is governed under a charter of king Henry the Eighth, by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgesſes, eleven common councilmen, a town-clerk, a king's bailiff, and a mayor's ſerjeant; and here the county courts are uſually held, and the knights of the ſhire choſen. This town is, however, famous for its manufactory of carpets, which are carried to a very great degree of perfection, and for the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Pembroke, which was begun in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, on the ruins of an abbey; a part of it called the Great Quadrangle, was finiſhed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the reſt was deſigned by Inigo Jones, and finiſhed in the reign of Charles the Firſt. The porch was deſigned by Holbein; but the hall ſide being burnt down many years ago, was rebuilt by Thomas, earl of Pembroke, then lord high admiral of England, in a very noble and ſumptuous manner.

Inigo Jones's front is juſtly reckoned very capital. Next the gardens is a beautiful arcade, likewiſe by Inigo Jones, who alſo built the ſtable piazza; and a bridge built by the late earl from one of Palladio's deſigns, is much eſteemed.

In the court before the front, ſtands a column of white Egyptian granate, on the top of which is a very fine ſtatue of Venus, the ſame that was ſet up before the temple of Venus Genetrix, by Julius Cæſar. The ſhaft weighs between ſixty and ſeventy hundred weight, and is of one piece. It is thirteen feet and a half high, and twenty-two inches in diameter. This column was never erected ſince it fell in the ruins of old Rome, till it was ſet up here, with a Corinthian capital, and
baſe

base of white marble, which, with all its parts, makes it thirty-two feet high. On the lower fillet of this column are five letters, which having the proper vowel supplied, make *ASTARTE*, the name by which Venus was worshipped among the ancient nations of the east.

In the front of the house, on each side of the entrance, is a statue in black marble, taken out of the ruins of the palace in Egypt, in which the viceroys of Persia lived many years after Cambyfes returned from the conquest of Egypt into Persia. One of them is crowned with the ancient diadem. They have a garment of different coloured marble, and only their toes appear at the bottom.

In the great gateway is a statue of Shakespear, by Scheemaker, in the same manner as in Westminster-abbey, only the writing on the scroll is different, and consists only of three lines out of *Macbeth* :

Life's but a walking Shadow, a poor Player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the Stage,
And then is heard no more !

This gateway and tower were begun by William, earl of Pembroke, and was finished by his son Henry, earl of Pembroke.

In the middle of the inner court is a pedestal, on which stands a horse, as large as the life ; and in this pedestal are four niches, in which are so many antique statues ; the first of Jupiter Ammon from Thrace, not only with rams horns, but with a whole ram on his shoulders. It was taken from a temple, said to have been built there by king Sesostris. On the right hand is the father of Julius Caesar, when governor in Egypt. The next is Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, dressed like Diana the huntress, and the fourth is the muse Clio. In two painted niches in this court,

are the statues of Attis, the high priest of Cybele, and Autumnus, with autumnal fruits; and in another niche of a pedestal in this court, is a statue of Venus picking a thorn out of her foot; the turn of the body is inimitable, and the expression of pain in her countenance is extremely fine. On one side of the gateway is the bust of Pan, and on the other that of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great.

In the porch leading into the vestibule, built by Hans Holbein, are the busts of Hannibal, Pescennius Niger, Albinus, and Miltiades; and within the vestibule are those of Pindar, Theophrastus, Sophocles, Philemon, Tryphena, Vibius Varus, Lucius Verus when emperor, Didius Julianus, Agrippina Major, Aristophanes and Caligula. Here are two columns of peacock marble, each nine feet seven inches in height, and in the middle of the vestibule is the statue of Apollo, out of the Justiniani gallery: he appears in a resting posture, and with a most graceful air, his quiver hanging on a laurel.

The great hall, which is fifty feet by twenty-eight, has a gallery in the same stile as that at Houghton in Norfolk, and contains a vast profusion of busts, statues, basso-relievos, and sarcophaguses. Some of the principal of these are, a busto of Didia Clara, the daughter of Didius Julianus, the drapery of which is exquisitely fine. A sarcophagus, adorned in the front with alto relievo: two Cupids hold two festoons of fruit, and over each festoon are two heads of the heathen deities; under one of the festoons is a lion and an ox, and under the other a goat and a cock: upon this sarcophagus stands the statue of the muse Euterpe, sitting with a flute, finely executed by Cleomenes. On the chimney-piece is the bust of Thomas, earl of Pembroke, who collected the antique marbles,
and

and at some distance a bust of Nero, whose countenance is expressive of his soul. A beautiful statue of a queen of the Amazons, on one knee, by Cleomenes. A very fine bust of Lucilia, the wife of Elius. The statue of Hercules dying, which has vast expression; he leans ready to fall, and Paeon his friend looks up at him much concerned: the muscles of this statue are greatly admired by the naturalists. Silenus and Bacchus, a very fine groupe, in Parian marble. Flora, also of Parian marble. This and the foregoing were presented to Philip, the first earl of Pembroke, by the duke of Tuscany, who was in England in the reign of king Charles the First, and resided with the earl three weeks at Wilton. Here is also the tomb of Aurelius Epaphrøditus in white marble, adorned with basso relievos. This is one of the finest and most instructive pieces of antiquity. It was brought from Athens, and the correctness of the design plainly shews, that it was executed by a Greek artist. Upon this tomb stands the colossal bust of Alexander the Great, of the best Greek sculpture. Among the other sculptures in this room is an alto-relievo of Saturn, most exquisitely performed; and another of Saturn crowning the arts and sciences, which is very fine. On each side of the door, leading to the stair-case, are two copies by Wilton; one of the Venus de Medicis, and the other of Apollo of Belvidere: these are not only the best copies of those statues in England, but are most inimitably done. “ Let us, says the
 “ ingenious Mr. Young, lay aside all prejudices,
 “ upon account of their being but copies, and
 “ examine them for a moment as originals. The
 “ easy, graceful attitude of the Apollo was never
 “ exceeded; nor had ever drapery so light and
 “ elegant an appearance; the robe falling on one
 “ side, and thrown negligently over the stretched
 “ out

“ out arm, is a stroke of grace beyond description ; and the beauty and delicacy of the Venus amazingly fine.”

In the two windows of the stair-case, and in four niches, one on each side of the windows, are six statues : in the first window is one of Livia, the wife of Augustus, bigger than the life, sitting in a chair, one hand supported by a patera, to shew that she was honoured as Pietas. In the niche on your left hand is Saturn, with a child smiling as it looks up at him. In the niche on the right, Bacchus, clad in a skin. In the other window, the statue of Didia Clara, bigger than the life, seated in a chair : she holds a senatorial roll in a genteel posture, and the drapery of her cloathing is exceeding fine. In the niche on your left, is a shepherd playing on a flute, with a goat standing by him ; and in the other niche, the foster-father of Paris, with the Phrygian bonnet, and the shepherd's coat of skins.

In the passage leading into the billiard room, on the right hand, are the bust of Possidonius, preceptor to Cicero. The statue of Andromeda chained to the rock ; a statue of Mercury ; another of a boy dancing and playing on music ; and the busto of Heraclitus. On the left hand are the bust of Cleopatra, sister to Alexander the Great ; a statue of Diana, who is taking an arrow out of her quiver. A fine statue of Ceres, who has a cornucopia in her right hand, and in her left holds ears of corn and a poppy. In the window is a square urn of the emperor Probus and his sister Claudia, whose names are in a square in a center of the front, with festoons at the sides of the inscription, over which is an eagle standing upon a festoon of fruit, out of whose wings come two serpents : on the top of the cover are the emperor and his sister, in alto relievo : at the bottom

is a tripod, with a griffin on each side, and at each angle of the front is a wreathed column: the angles next to the back part are fluted pilasters, between which and the columns is a laurel. On the right hand of the window are the busts of Isocrates and Sulpitia Poeta, in porphyry, Persius the poet, Seneca and Pythagoras. On the other side Collatinus, fellow consul with Brutus.

In the billiard-room, there are on the left hand a white marble table, with three statues; Pomona sitting in a chair; a figure recumbent, representing the river Meander leaning on a sea-dog, and Hercules killing the serpent. In the first window, is the statue of Marcus Antoninus, which is much admired. Between the first window and the second, are the busts of Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, Julia Domina, the wife of Septimus Severus, and Alexander Severus. In the middle window, the statue of Bacchus, a very fine ancient sculpture, adorned with poppies, in a particular manner. Between this window and the next, are the busts of Galba, Geta, Lucius, and Vitellius Pater. In the third window is the statue of Venus, standing in a very graceful attitude. On the other side of the third window, are the busts of Nerva, Arsinoe, the mother, and Caelius Calvus. On a white marble table of the same length as that on the other side of the room, are three statues; the first, Hercules wrestling with Antaeus; the second, a very fine Greek statue of a river nymph, exceeding elegant: in the front an Ibis appears about the running water, and has seized a young crocodile; and the third, is a young Bacchus smiling, with grapes growing up a tree. On the side of the chimney are seven ancients, viz. Horace, Drusilla, Ptolemy, the brother of Cleopatra, Pallas, Ænobarbus, a priest of Cybele, and Lysias the orator;
and

and over the door two busts; one of a Greek Cupid with the eyes of agate; the other of Gryphina, the daughter of Ptolemy Evergetes. In this room are the pictures of Susanna and the two Elders, by Guercino; Fowls, by Hundecouter; the Virgin, our Saviour, St. John, a Lamb, and the Dove, by Gennari; country people, and several sorts of birds, by Griffier.

In the dining-room is a capital picture on each side of the door; one by Tintoret, represents our Saviour washing St. Peter's feet, the other disciples being present. The other is by Andrea Schiavone, and represents our Saviour, riding into Jerusalem upon an ass. On the chimney-piece, which is by Inigo Jones, are the busts of Solon, and the emperor Pertinax. The arch of the beaufet is supported by two black porphyry pillars, brought by lord Arundel from Rome. The sides are adorned with many pictures, among which are the following. Cupid giving fruit and flowers to a boy, by Carlo de Fiori; a landscape with ferry-boats and several figures, by Harman Sachtleven; the Virgin, with our Saviour in her lap, with Joseph, St. Peter, and the painter himself, by Andrew Squazzella; a boy gathering fruit, by Michael Angelo Paci de Campi. A winter-piece with many figures, by Velvet Brughel. A landscape with figures and buildings, by Della Bella. The woman begging of Christ the dog's crumbs, by Vermander. Christ taken from the cross, by Matteo Ingola. A summer-piece, by Brughel; a battle, by Leandro; five men groping in the dark, the seventh plague of Egypt, by Gentile da Fabriano; Lot and his two daughters going from Sodom, by Pellegrini da Bologna; the Virgin with our Saviour and St. John, by Travisano; Magdalen contemplating, with a crucifix, by Elizabetta Sirani; Christ with a
multitude,

multitude, and the woman praying for the dog's crumbs, by Vinckeboons, and two boys playing with a bird, tied with a string, by Pouffin.

In the new dining-room, which is forty-five feet by twenty-one, are a number of fine paintings, among which are the following, not mentioned in the catalogue sold at the house. Fruit-pieces, by Michael Angelo; a landscape, by Zacharelli; our Saviour in the wilderness, by Salviati; an exceeding fine landscape, by Vernet; Vandyke, by himself; Harvest home, by Rubens; the Virgin and our Saviour, very fine, said to be done by St. Luke; the descent from the Cross, the capital performance of Albert Durer.

On going into the withdrawing-room is an antique pavement of four sorts of marble, of gradual lights and shadows, as if cubes stood upon a plane, said to have been found under some ruins of Luna, a Roman city. In the withdrawing-room are the following pictures: four children representing our Saviour, an Angel, St. John, and a little girl, who represents the Christian church, allowed to be the best picture by Rubens, in England. A whole length of Democritus laughing, by Spagnolet; Joseph at work, and our Saviour holding a lamp to him, by Luca Congiagio; a dead Christ, surrounded with angels, by Bufalmaco; the Virgin, Christ, St. John, and St. Catherine, by Parmegiano. The harmony between Sculpture and Painting, very fine, by Romanelli; Job, and his three friends, by Andrea Sacchi; Variety of fruit, vines growing up a pomegranite tree, and two vintage people as big as the life, by Michael Angelo. The Angel and young Tobias, very neat and fine, and the landscape part in particular, extremely beautiful, by Adam Elsheimer; St. John preaching
in

in the wilderness, by Rowland Savory; Our Saviour and Mary in the garden, by Gentilesco; a Charity, with three children, one of king Charles the First's pictures, by Guido; a Nativity on copper, neatly finished, by Rubens; the Three Wise Mens offering; a glorious light breaks through the clouds, in which are many cherubims, by P. Veronese; the Virgin, Our Saviour, and St. John, by Barocci; the Decolation of St. John, finely painted by Dobson; and The Assumption of the Virgin Mary, by Raphael, &c.

In the chapel are a number of scripture pieces, by the great masters, with several portraits in the windows.

This leads into the double cube room, which is sixty feet long, thirty broad, and thirty high, and is very elegant. One end is covered with the famous Pembroke family, by Vandyke, one of the most beautiful pictures of the kind in the world; and over the chimney, is a fine piece of king Charles's children, also by Vandyke. The tables in this room are wonderfully elegant, particularly one of verde-antique. This room is adorned with abundance of busts, statues, groupes, a nuptial vase, and a Roman urn, of very fine workmanship, and likewise with a number of other portraits; and on the bottom pannel are painted the most remarkable stories of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia.

In the lobby, between the great room and what is called the king's bed-chamber, are many pictures, among which are a half length of Titian, by himself; ruins, landscapes, and figures, by Sebastian and Marco Ricci; and St. Sebastian shot with arrows, by Benedetto Luti: there are here also several busts, particularly a very fine one of Marcus Modius, by Asinius Pollio; a Seneca,
and

and a Sappho of the finest marble, like ivory, the last perfection of Greek sculpture, found with several others in a vault: here, likewise, on a black and yellow coloured marble table, is an alto relievo of the present earl of Pembroke, when ten years old, by Scheemakers.

In the king's bed-chamber is an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, made at Athens, and standing on an antique marble table.

In the corner room are the following pictures, Narcissus viewing himself in the water, by Poussin; Andromache fainting on her hearing of the death of Hector, by Primaticcio; Pyrrhus brought dead out of the temple, by Pietro Testa; the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, by Rubens; Belshazzar's feast, by Old Frank; Judith putting Hollifernes's head into a scrip, by Mantegna; Christ after being taken from the cross, by Michael Angelo; Ceres, by Parmegiano, a fine piece given by the duke of Parma, to the earl of Pembroke; and many others. On the ceiling is the Conversion of St. Paul, by Luca Giordano, and on a table is the statue of Morpheus, in black touch-stone.

In the closet are many fine pictures, among which are the Virgin with Christ in her lap, by Raphael; Mary Magdalen, by Titian; Our Saviour's Ascension, by Giulo Romano; Apollo, fleeing of Marsyas, by Piombo, &c.

In the stone-hall are a number of beautiful statues and relievos, particularly the statue of Apollo of the finest Greek sculpture; another of Urania the Muse; a large alto relievo, part of the frieze of a Greek temple of Diana and Apollo, representing the story of Niobe and her children; the statue of Sabina, the wife of Adrian; the front of Meleager's tomb, cut off from the rest; a fine Greek marble, containing thirteen figures; a
small

small statue of Aesculapius; a large alto relievo of a Vestal Virgin, and a small statue of Meleager, very fine sculpture, &c.

In the basso relievo room is an old Greek Mosaic tessellated work, formed of pieces of marble of various colours, representing the garden of the Hesperides; an alto relievo of the story of Clælia; a Greek relievo of the very finest work, on oriental alabaster; another of Ulysses in the cave of Calypso; an alto relievo of Curtius on horseback, leaping into the gulph, of the finest work, by a Greek sculpture; a Greek alto relievo of very curious work, exhibiting a female Victoria, who holds a wreathed Corona in each hand, over two captives bound at her feet; an alto relievo of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, as big as the life; another of Ariadne and Theseus; another of Saturn crowning the arts and sciences; another of Endymion asleep, and Diana coming down to him; an alto relievo from a temple of Bacchus, which appears to have been executed in the time of the best sculptors. In this room are also several fine statues, among which is Venus picking a thorn out of her foot; Cleopatra, with Cæsarion her son; Venus and Cupid, who is begging for his shafts of arrows; and Venus holding a shell in her right hand, and taking hold of the tail of the dolphin with her left. These four statues are as large as the life, besides which there are several small ones.

There are many other rooms, richly adorned with the finest paintings, and the noblest and most beautiful remains of antiquity; but we have already exceeded our limits, and we apprehend that many of our readers will think we have drawn this article to too great a length.

About three miles to the south-east of Salisbury is LONGFORD, which is seated on the Avon.
Here

Here is the seat of the lord viscount Folkestone, which stands in a pleasant valley, the river running through his lordship's gardens. The house, which was built in the reign of king James the First, is of a triangular form, with round towers at each corner, in which are the dining-room, library, and chapel. The rooms, though not large, are pleasant, cheerful, and elegantly decorated in the modern taste. The gallery is very fine, and contains some admirable pictures of the greatest masters; and at each end of it, hang two landscapes of Claud Lorrain, the one a rising, the other a setting sun, which are esteemed two of the best pieces of that great master now in the kingdom. The pictures, furniture, and fitting up of this gallery, are said to have cost 10,000 l. The triangular form of this house is so singular, that there is only one more of the same form in England, which was erected by the same person, at about six miles distance.

Near lord Folkestone's, on the other side of the river, are the seats of lord Feverham, of Sir George Vandeput, &c. which are situated on the rising hills, and command a prospect of the winding course of the Avon, through the meadows.

A little above two miles to the south east of Longford is DOWNTON, or DUNKTON, which is seated on the east-side of the river Avon, on the road from London to Dorchester, and is a very ancient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, chosen every year at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The freeholders elect two members to serve in parliament. It has a market on Fridays, and two fairs, held on the 20th of April, and 2d of October, for horses and sheep.

Eight miles to the north of Salisbury is AMBROSBURY, or AMESBURY, which is said to take its name from Ambrosius Aurelianus, a Briton, who, in the declension of the Roman empire, assumed the government of this county, and founded a monastery here that gave rise to the town; but was afterwards slain near this place, and interred at Stone-henge. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present; for in the reign of king Edgar, which began in the year 959, a synod was held here; and in 995, Elfric was chosen archbishop of Canterbury in this town. Queen Alfrida, the wife of king Edgar, to expiate her crime in killing her son-in-law king Edward, surnamed the Martyr, converted the monastery into a nunnery; but in the year 1177, the nuns, who were thirty in number, were expelled for their incontinency and scandalous lives, on which Henry the Second sent for other nuns from the convent of Font Everard, in France, and made this a cell to that house. Queen Eleanor, the widow of Henry the Third, retired to this nunnery, where she ended her days. At the time of the dissolution, the nuns, who amounted to sixteen in number, had annuities granted them for their lives. Its revenue was valued by Dugdale, at 495*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* and by Speed, at about 558*l.* Here is a seat belonging to the duke of Queensbury, built by Inigo Jones; after which some new works were added to it, under the direction of the lord Burlington, who had many of Inigo Jones's designs. Great improvements have been made in the gardens, and a steep hill planted with trees, at the foot of which, the river Avon winds in a very beautiful manner, through the greatest part of the park. On the bridge, over the river, is a room in the Chinese taste.

This

This town has several good inns for the entertainment of travellers, and a considerable market on Fridays, with four fairs, held on the 17th of May, the 22d of June, the 6th of October, and the first Wednesday after the 12th of December, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and pigs.

Joseph Addison, one of the finest geniuses, and one of the most elegant and correct writers that ever appeared in this or in any other nation, was the eldest son of the reverend Lancelot Addison, rector of Ambrosbury, and was born at that place on the 1st of May, 1672. He had his education, first at a school in Salisbury, afterwards at the Charter-house in London, where he contracted an acquaintance with Sir Richard Steele; and, last of all, at Queen's college in Oxford, whence he was elected into Magdalen college in the same university. His election into this last society was owing to the influence of Dr. Lancaster, dean of the college, who, having seen a copy of Latin verses composed by Mr. Addison, was so charmed with their classical turn, that he chose to have the author under his own tuition. Nor was Mr. Addison less remarkable for the beauty of his English, than of his Latin poetry. His first attempt in the former kind was a short copy of verses addressed to Mr. Dryden, which justly procured him a very high reputation. Soon after he published a translation of the fourth Georgic of Virgil. He likewise wrote the Essay upon the Georgics, prefixed to Mr. Dryden's translation of that poem. In 1694 he composed several pieces of poetry, and among others a very elegant one, concerning the respective merits of the different English poets, addressed to Mr. Henry Sacheverell, with whom he then lived in the greatest familiarity; though their intimacy was afterwards entirely broke off by the clashing of their political principles. His
Latin

Latin poems, which were inserted in the *Musae Anglicanae*, were highly applauded by the famous Monsieur Boileau, who, from the beauty of these pieces, first conceived a favourable idea of the English genius for poetry. Nor was his merit less acknowledged and encouraged by his own countrymen. Sir John (afterwards lord) Somers, lord keeper of the great seal, took him under his patronage, and procured for him from the crown a yearly pension of 300 l. to support him in making the tour of Italy; and it appeared by the account which he published of his travels, as also by his dialogues on medals, how very judiciously this bounty was bestowed. His pension, however, was withdrawn upon the death of king William in 1702; soon after which he returned to England: but his *Campaign*, which he published in 1704, again recommended him to the notice of the great. He was appointed by the lord treasurer Godolphin, commissioner of appeals, in the room of Mr. Locke, removed to the council of trade. He afterwards became secretary to Sir Charles Hedges, principal secretary of state; to the earl of Sunderland, who executed the same office; and to the earl of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland. Between the years 1709 and 1714, he assisted Sir Richard Steele in writing the *Tatlers*, *Spectators*, and *Guardians*; and his papers in the second of these works are distinguished by some letter in the name of the muse *Clio*. In 1713 he wrote his excellent tragedy of *Cato*, which was received with such prodigious applause, as has hardly ever been bestowed upon any other dramatic performance. It was acted thirty-five nights successively; and was translated into most of the languages, and represented in most of the courts in Europe. He is likewise said to have formed a design of writing a tragedy upon *the Death of Socrates*; but this
scheme

scheme did not take effect. He is also reported to have entertained some thoughts of composing an English dictionary, but neither was this project carried into execution. After the death of queen Anne, he became successively secretary to the lords justices, secretary for the affairs of Ireland, and one of the lords of trade. In 1716 he married the countess of Warwick, who brought him an only daughter; and upon the breaking out of the rebellion he wrote the *Freeholder*, which is a kind of political Spectator. In 1717 he was appointed, by his majesty king George the First, one of the principal secretaries of state; but this post he soon after resigned on account of his bad state of health. Nor did he long survive this resignation, for he died of a dropsy and asthma at Holland-house near Kensington, on the 17th day of June, 1719, when he was just entering the fifty-fourth year of his age. His works were in his own time, and have ever since been considered, as some of the finest compositions in the English language. They were published after his death in four vols. quarto, and have successively made their appearance in many other forms.

SALISBURY PLAIN, for extent and beauty, is one of the most delightful spots in Britain, it extending near fifty miles in length from east to west, and in some places, from thirty-five to forty in breadth. That part of it about Salisbury is a chalky down, and other parts are famous for feeding numerous flocks of sheep; and by folding them upon the land, after it is turned up with the plough, it becomes extremely fruitful, and bears not only barley and rye, but very good wheat. On this plain there are a great number of barrows, the remains of temples, and the traces of many British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish camps and fortifications; but the greatest curiosity

is that noble monument of antiquity called
STONEHENGE.

This celebrated piece of antiquity has employed the pens of many of the learned and curious ; but it is remarkable, that almost all who have written upon it, have differed in their sentiments of its antiquity, and the use for which it was designed. Some of them have supposed it to have been a monument erected at the command of Aurelius Ambrosius, a British king, by the advice of Merlin, the British enchanter, in memory of the Britons slaughtered at or near this place, by Hengist the Saxon. Others represent it as a sepulchral monument of Boadicea. The celebrated Inigo Jones, endeavoured to prove, that it is the remains of a temple of the Tuscan order, erected by the Romans, to the god Coelum, or Terminus ; but Dr. Stukeley has evidently proved it to be a temple built by the ancient Britons. In the reign of Henry the Eighth was found here a tablet of tin, inscribed with unknown characters, and which probably gave some account of the origin of this work ; but neither Sir Thomas Elliot, a learned antiquary, nor Mr. Lilly, master of St. Paul's school, could make any thing of it, and it has been since unhappily lost. It received its present name from the Saxons, the word signifying hanging rocks ; and in Yorkshire these are still called henges.

Scarce can any thing be more delightful than the situation of this ancient monument. “ No-
“ thing, says a late author, can be sweeter than
“ the air which moves over this hard, dry, and
“ chalky soil. At every step you take upon the
“ smooth carpet, the nose is saluted with the fra-
“ grant smell of serpillum and apium, which, with
“ the short grass, continually cropt by the flocks of
“ sheep, composes the softest and most verdant
“ turf,

“turf, which rises, as with a spring, under one’s feet.” On the east it has the river Avon, and on the west a brook that runs into the Willey, which streams encompass it half round, at two miles distance, forming a kind of circular area, four or five miles in diameter, composed of gentle acclivities and declivities, open and airy, yet agreeably diversified with the view of a number of barrows, scattered over the highest grounds. This stupendous monument of antiquity, stands near the summit of a hill, that rises with a very gentle ascent, and at the distance of half a mile, has a stately and august appearance. As you advance nearer, especially up the avenue, on the north-east side, where it is most perfect, the greatness of its contour, fills the eye in an astonishing manner. The prodigious circuit of the whole work, the height of the parts of which it is composed, with the greatness and variety of the lights and shades, rising from its circular form, gives it all possible advantage. Of this antiquity we have given a view.

Stonehenge is encompassed with a circular ditch, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of a hundred feet from the outer surface. The vallum is placed inwards, and forms a circular terrace. Over this ditch are three entrances, the most considerable of which faces the north-east. At each entrance, on the outside of the trench, there appears to have been two huge stones, set up in the manner of a gate, and parallel to these, on the inside, two other stones of a smaller size.

“When you enter the building, says Dr. Stukeley, whether on foot or on horseback, and cast your eyes on the yawning ruins, you are struck with an extatic reverie, which none can describe, and they only can be sensible of, that feel it. When we advance farther, the dark parts of the ponderous imposts over our heads,

“ the chasm of sky between the jambs of the
 “ cell, the odd construction of the whole, and
 “ the greatness of every part, fill the mind with
 “ surprize. If you look upon the perfect part,
 “ you fancy entire quarries mounted up into the
 “ air : if upon the rude havock below, you see,
 “ as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned
 “ inside outwards.”

The ponderous stones, of which this temple is composed, were, according to Dr. Stukeley, undoubtedly brought from the Grey Weathers, near Aubury, on Marlborough downs, where there is another wonderful work of the same kind. All the greater stones are of this sort, except the altar, which is still harder, as designed to resist fire : but if we consider the prodigious size of these stones, and the distance of the Grey Weathers, which is sixteen miles from this place, the difficulty of bringing them hither, must be inconceivably great. The stone at the upper end of the cell, which is fallen down, and broke in half, is, according to Dr. Hales, twenty-five feet in length, seven in breadth, and at a medium, three feet and a half in thickness, and amounts to six hundred and twelve cubic feet. Dr. Stukeley makes the dimensions of this stone still larger, and supposes that it weighs above forty tons, and must have required above a hundred and forty oxen to draw it ; yet this is not the heaviest stone at the place.

The outer circle is one hundred and eight feet in diameter, and in its perfection, consisted of sixty stones, thirty uprights, and thirty imposts, of which there are seventeen uprights still left standing, and seven more lying on the ground, either whole or in pieces. The upright stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from six to seven broad, and about three thick ; and being placed

at the distance of three feet and a half one from another, are joined at the top by imposts, or stones laid across. The upright stones are made to diminish a little every way, by which means the imposts project no less than two feet seven inches, which is very considerable in a height of eighteen feet. On the top of each of the upright stones is a tenon, resembling rather half an egg than an hemisphere, which is ten inches and a half in diameter, and made exactly to fit the mortises made in the imposts. There are still six of these imposts standing, each of which is seven feet long, and about three feet and a half thick. On the outside, the imposts are rounded a little, to humour the circle; but within they are strait, and originally made a polygon of thirty sides, which, without injuring the beauty of the work, added to the strength of the whole. It is observed that all the uprights are fixed in a kind of socket, dug in the chalky soil, with small flints rammed in between the stone and the socket.

Somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of this exterior circle, is another of smaller stones, which never had any imposts, and with the outer circle, form, as it were, a circular portico. The general proportions of these, are one half the dimensions of the uprights of the outer circle, every way. Of the forty original stones which composed this circle, there are only nineteen left, and of these no more than eleven are standing; five in one place standing contiguous, three in another, and two in another. When these two circles were perfect, the walk between them was three hundred feet in circumference; and in this walk, the structure must have had a surprizing and awful effect on the beholders.

Besides this outer portico, there is part of an inner one, which originally composed about two-

thirds of an oval, the outer part is formed of certain compages of stones, called by Dr. Stukeley trilithons, each of these being composed of two upright stones, with an impost at the top. The stones of which these trilithons are formed are really stupendous; their height, breadth, and thickness being so enormous, that they cannot fail of filling the beholder with surprize. Each trilithon stands by itself, independant of those that are next it, and not as the uprights and imposts of the outer circle, linked together by the imposts carried quite round. The breadth of the stones at the bottom is seven feet and a half; and there is a cubit, or twenty inches four-fifths between them, making on the whole near seventeen feet. The upright stones diminish very much towards the top, and were probably thus formed, in order to take off from their weight, and render them, in a less degree, top-heavy. They rise in height and beauty of the stones, from the lower end on each side next the principal entrance, to the upper end. That is, the two first trilithons on the right and left, are exceeded in height by the two next in order, and these are exceeded by the trilithon at the upper end, behind the altar. These trilithons are, upon a medium, twenty feet high, but their heights respectively are thirteen cubits, fourteen cubits, and fifteen cubits; but the imposts on the top are all of the same size. There were manifestly five of these trilithons, three of which are still entire, and though two of them are in some measure ruined, the stones remain in sight.

On the inside of this oval, is a lesser oval of nineteen stones, of somewhat of a pyramidical form. These are two feet six inches in breadth, one foot and a half thick, and upon a medium, eight feet high, they rising in height as they approach

proach the upper end of this inclosure. Of these there are only six stones remaining upright. Near the upper extremity of this oval, is a piece of coarse blue marble, on the inside, about sixteen feet long, four feet broad, and twenty inches thick, which lies flat on the ground, is somewhat pressed into it, and is supposed to have been an altar. The space within this inward inclosure, has been called the *Adytum*, or the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, which, it was supposed, was only entered by the Druids, or British priests, who offered their sacrifices on the altar.

Dr. Stukeley imagines, that this ancient temple of the Druids, was erected not long after Cambyfes invaded Egypt, where he committed such dreadful outrages among the priests and inhabitants in general, that they deserted the country, dispersing themselves to all the quarters of the world, and that some of them, doubtless, came to Britain, where they introduced their arts, learning, and religion among the Druids, and had probably a hand in this very work, it being the only one of the Druids, where the stones are chiseled, all their other works consisting of rude stones, not touched by any tool, after the Patriarchal and Hebrew mode. And he observes, that such a transmigration is the more probable, as the trade of the Phoenicians to this country for tin, was, at that time, at its height, which afforded a ready conveyance into Britain.

The most early method of building temples, was to make them open at the top, which is a proof of the prodigious antiquity of this structure. And it must be acknowledged, that they who had a notion, that it was degrading the Deity, to pretend to confine him within a limited space, could not easily invent a grander design for sacred purposes,

nor execute it with more simplicity and magnificence. Here space, indeed, is marked out and defined, but with the utmost freedom. Here the presence of the deity is intimated, but not bounded.

The heads of deer, oxen, and other beasts, have been dug up, in and about these ruins, together with burnt wood, ashes, and other relics of sacrifices; and around this temple are a great number of barrows, many of them inclosed with a trench, from one hundred and five to one hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter. These barrows extend to a considerable distance from Stonehenge, but are so placed, as to be all in view of the temple. In such barrows as have been opened, several skeletons, or the remains of burnt bones, have been found. Particularly in one of them, was an urn containing ashes, some bones, and other things, which had not been consumed by the funeral pile. By the collar-bone and one of the jaw-bones, which were still entire, it was judged that the person must have been of about fourteen years of age, and from some female trinkets, and the brass head of a javelin, it was judged to be a girl who had carried arms. These trinkets consisted of a great number of glass and amber beads of various colours, shapes, and sizes, round at one end, and square at the other. In some other barrows have been found human bones, together with those of horses, deer, dogs, goats, boars, fowl, and the like. Thus Homer represents Achilles slaying horses and dogs, at the funeral of his friend Petroclus. In others were found a brass sword, a large brass weapon of twenty pounds weight, which resembled a pole-axe, and was given to colonel Windham. In one of these barrows was also found an ancient brass instrument, called a celt, which is supposed to have belonged

belonged to the Druids, and used by them in cutting off the mistleto from the oak.

Among the other curiosities dug up in one of the barrows on Salisbury Plain, is a curious piece of sculpture in alabaster, of an oval form, about two feet in length, and one in the broadest part of the diameter. In the middle is represented a woman, habited as a queen, with her globe, sceptre, crown and mantle of state; in a compartment over her head are three figures, supposed to represent the three persons of the Holy Trinity, and round the sides are angels, intermixed with some of the apostles. The exquisite workmanship of the woman, who seems intended for the Virgin Mary; the strong, as well as tender expression in her features, and the elegance of the drapery, shew it to be the work of a very skilful artist. This curiosity was seen by the gentleman who describes it, in a public house, at a small village called Shrawton, about six miles to the north-west of Stonehenge. But if these figures have any relation to the mysteries of the Christian religion, it is evident, that this work is much more modern than many of the antiquities in Salisbury Plain, and probably of a much later date than the barrow in which it was found.

About nine miles to the north-west of Stonehenge is LAVINGTON, also called MARKET LAVINGTON, and EAST LAVINGTON, to distinguish it from a neighbouring village called West Lavington, and Bishop's Lavington. It is seated near the downs, twenty miles north-north-west of Salisbury, and has a charity-school for thirty-six children, and some alms-houses, with a considerable corn-market on Wednesdays.

At WEST LAVINGTON, which is situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of East Lavington,

Lavington, is the seat of the earl of Abingdon, which has a park, garden, and other conveniences and ornaments.

Thirty-four miles to the north-west of Salisbury is STEEPLE ASHTON, which is seated at the bottom of the down of Salisbury Plain, and has a very handsome church, with a tower built of stone. Upon this tower was a spire covered with lead, but it being twice thrown down by tempests of thunder and lightening, the inhabitants have been discouraged from erecting another. This village has a fair on the 2d of September, for cheese.

Four miles to the south-west of Steeple Ashton is TROWBRIDGE, which is seated on the river Were, over which it has a stone bridge, from which it takes its name; and some are of opinion, that it was originally called Trolbridge, from a tything still in the liberty and parish of this town called Troll, and a large common near it called Troll-common. It is situated ten miles west by south of the Devizes, and ninety-nine west of London, and has a manufacture of broad cloth. It had formerly a castle, that was demolished long ago, but two of its towers were standing in Leland's time. Here is a court belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster for this county, which is held annually about Michaelmas. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 25th of July, for milleners goods.

BRADFORD is seated two miles north-west of Trowbridge, and was called by the Saxons Bradenford, which signifies a broad ford, from a ford over the Lower Avon, on which it is seated, and where there is now a bridge. It stands on the side of a hill, and the houses are all built with stone, though in general it is no extraordinary place. In ancient times it had a monastery, founded by St. Aldhelm, about the year 705, and dedicated to St.

St. Lawrence. In the year 1001, king Ethelred gave it to the nunnery of Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire, but it was destroyed in the Danish wars. This town has two charity-schools, and the inhabitants manufacture a great quantity of broad-cloth. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on Trinity-Monday, for cattle and millenary goods.

Three miles north-west of Bradford is FARLEY, or MONKTON FARLEY, a village, in which Humphrey de Bohun, about the year 1125, founded a convent of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the priory of Lewes in Suffex, which, at the time of the suppression, had a prior and twelve monks, with an annual revenue valued at 153 l. 14 s. 2 d. Farley castle stands in Somersetshire, but the park belonging to it being in this county, it is proper to take notice here, that some years ago was dug up there a Roman chequered pavement, a piece of which was sent to Ashmole's Museum at Oxford.

LANSDOWN, a plain lying between Monkton Farley and Bath in Somersetshire, is remarkable for a battle fought there between the king's and the parliaments forces, in which Sir Bevil Granville, who was of the royal party, was slain, and to his memory, a monument was erected here by the lord Lansdown his nephew.

Ten miles to the eastward of Trowbridge is the DEVIZES, which probably derived its name from the Latin word Divisæ, which signifies division, and is supposed to have been conferred upon this town, from its being anciently divided between the king and the bishop of Salisbury. It is a town of great antiquity, and Dr. Stukeley supposes it to have been the Punctuobice of Ravennus. The Romans inclosed it with a vallum and a ditch, in the last of which the inhabitants have

made a road almost round the town ; but in several places both the ditch and the vallum are still visible, and took in the castle, which was originally a Roman work, erected in a fine situation, where it was fortified by nature. In after times, it was made in a manner impregnable by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, though it is now in a manner destroyed.

Many Roman coins of different emperors have been found in the neighbourhood of the Devizes, together with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be Roman. Just without the town, in a pleasant plain called the Green, a large urn full of Roman coins was discovered in the year 1714 ; and near the same place were found buried in a garden, under the ruins of an ancient building, inclosed with Roman brick, several brass statues of heathen deities, which were supposed to have been deposited there about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. These were carried about the kingdom as a shew, and consisted of a Jupiter Ammon, about four inches long, weighing somewhat above four ounces : Neptune with his trident, the prongs of which were much shorter than they are usually represented. This figure was about four inches in length, and weighed four ounces : a Bacchus much of the same weight and dimensions : a Vulcan, somewhat less than any of the above figures : a Venus about six inches in length, with the left arm broken off, but much the best finished of any in the whole collection : a Pallas with her helmet, shield and spear, between three and four inches in length : a Hercules about four inches long, weighing six ounces and a half. Besides these, there were a Mercury, the wolf with Romulus and Remus, a vestal virgin, some Egyptian deities, and a coin of the emperor Alexander Severus.

This

This town is situated in a rich soil, about two miles from the bottom of the hills, which keep off the easterly winds, at the distance of twenty-four miles north-west of Salisbury, and eighty-nine west of London. It is a very large old place, chiefly consisting of two long parallel streets, the houses of which are, for the most part, of timber, but of a very good model. The town was incorporated by king Charles the First, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eleven masters, and thirty-six common council-men. Here are three parish churches, a chapel, a meeting-house for Protestant dissenters, and a very good charity-school. This town is ill supplied with water, but has a good manufacture of woollen cloth, particularly druggets, and a considerable trade in malt. The inhabitants may justly boast of having the best weekly market in this county, which is on Thursdays, and they have six fairs, held on the 13th of February, for horned cattle; on Holy-Thursday, for horses, horned cattle and sheep; on the 13th of June, for horses; on the 5th of July, for wool; on the 2d of October, for sheep; and on the 20th of October, for sheep and hogs.

RUNDWAY, a village two miles north by east of the Devizes, is remarkable for a battle fought there between the forces of king Charles the First, and those of the parliament, in July, 1643, when the latter were routed, and a complete victory obtained by the king's party. On Roundway hill is a square camp with a single trench, supposed to be Roman.

HEDDINGTON, four miles north of the Devizes, is seated at the bottom of a hill, in a rich marley soil, and though it is but small at present, was a Roman town, the foundations of houses being still visible for a mile together; and several Roman coins have at different times been found here, particularly

ticularly in Heddington fields, an urn containing a gallon of Roman coins was some years ago discovered; but our antiquaries are not agreed in the name of this station.

About eleven miles to the south by west of the Devizes is WESTBURY, which is said to have received its name from its situation in the western part of the county. It is situated twenty-four miles north-west of Salisbury, and ninety-five west of London, and is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of an old Roman city named Verlucio, about half a mile to the north; but whether it was that city or not, it was certainly known by the Romans, as appears from the great quantities of Roman coins that have been found here, and it is said to have had formerly as great privileges as the city of Bristol.

This town was first incorporated by king Henry the Fourth. It sends two members to parliament, and is at present governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen or burgesses. It has a good church, a manufacture of coarse broadcloth, and a great market for corn on Fridays, with two fairs, held on the first Friday in Lent, and on Whitfun-Monday, for pedlars goods.

Two miles to the east by north of Westbury is NORTH BRADLEY, a village that has a fair held on the Monday after the 14th of September, for cattle and cheese.

At Eddington, a village three miles north-east of Westbury, William de Eddington, bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor of England, about the year 1347, built a new church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints, and founded in it a chantry or college, consisting of a dean and twelve ministers, of whom part were prebendaries; these were in 1358 changed into a reformed sort of friars of the order of St. Austin,

Austin, called Bon-hommes, who were under the government of a rector; and at the suppression, had an annual revenue, valued by Dugdale at 442 l. 9 s. 7 d. and by Speed at 521 l.

About two miles north-east of Westburn is BRATTON CASTLE, where are the traces of a vast fortification, into which the Danes fled, and where they defended themselves fourteen days, after being defeated by king Alfred, in a battle in the neighbourhood. This fortification is seated on the top of a high hill, which commands all the country round, and is encompassed with two deep ditches, and proportionable ramparts. It is of an oval form, three hundred and fifty paces long, and two hundred broad. Near the middle is an oblong barrow, sixty paces in length, that was probably the burying-place of some of the Danish nobility slain here. Within this vast intrenchment, there have been dug up several pieces of old iron armour. It had only two entrances, which were fortified with outworks: one of these is towards the south-east, and open to the plain; and the other towards the north-east, leading directly to the place, where the battle is supposed to have been fought.

LEA, or LEIGH, a village a little to the west of Westbury, is supposed to have been the place where king Alfred encamped the night before he attacked the Danes, at Eddington. Here is a field, and a garden adjoining, encompassed with a moat; where, according to tradition, was the palace of one of the Saxon kings.

DILTON MARSH, about three miles to the south of Westbury, has two fairs, held on Easter-Monday, and the 13th of September, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

About two miles to the south-east of DILTON is **CORSLEY**, a village that has a fair on the first Monday in August, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

Three miles south-east of DILTON is **WARMINSTER**, or **WARMISTER**, which is seated on the river Deveril, ninety-nine miles to the west by south of London. This town is supposed by several authors, to be that called Verlucio by the Romans; but no remains of Roman antiquities have been discovered here, to support that conjecture, nor has there been any thing remarkable transacted at this place in the time of the Saxons; however, upon the Downs on the east side of the town are two camps, one of which called Battlebury has double works, and is concluded to be Danish; but the other called Scratchbury, is a square fortification with a single trench. Warminster had, however, formerly great privileges, with an exemption from all tribute and taxes.

Warminster is a populous place with very good inns, and has the greatest trade in malt of any town in the west of England, and also a considerable trade in cheese, wool, and cloth. It has a great corn-market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the 11th of April, the 10th of August, and the 28th of October, for horned cattle, sheep, swine, and cheese.

Four miles south-west of Warminster is **HEITSBURY**, **HEIGHTSBURY**, or **HEYTSBURY**, commonly called **HARESBURY**, is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and burgesses. Here was an hospital or alms-house, built by Walter lord Hungerford, for twelve poor men and one woman; and a house for a schoolmaster, who was to be a priest, and not only to teach grammar, but to oversee the poor men. Margaret his widow obtained a license from Henry
the

the Fourth, to perfect this hospital, and to settle a chaplain in it, to celebrate divine service every day in the parish church, for the souls of herself, her husband, and others. This town has at present a collegiate church, with four prebendaries, a free-school; and two fairs, held on the 14th of May, for horned cattle, sheep, and toys; and on the 25th of September, for toys only.

We shall now return back to Warminster, from whence a road extends seven miles south-west to MAIDEN BRADLEY, which Camden tells us, was so called from one of the daughters of Manassar Bisset, a famous man in his time, who being herself afflicted with the leprosy, built an hospital for leprous maids, and endowed it with her own inheritance. But others affirm, that it was built by Manassar Bisset, steward to king Stephen, and endowed by him, in the reign of king Henry the Second, for secular priests and leprous women. Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, changed the priests into a prior and canons, of the order of St. Augustin; and king Henry the Third confirmed the several lands and possessions given to the prior, brethren, and leprous sisters. The revenues of this house, were valued at the dissolution by Dugdale, at 180l. 10s. 4d. a year. This town had formerly a market, and has still two fairs, held on the 25th of April, and the 21st of September, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and cheese.

Edmund Ludlow, a noted Republican, and a very good officer during the civil wars, was descended of an ancient family, and born at Maiden-Bradley, about the year 1620. He had his education at Trinity-College, Oxford, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts; and removing thence to the Middle Temple, London, he applied

applied himself to the study of the law. Following the example of his father, who espoused the cause of the parliament, young Ludlow embraced the same party; and served at the battle of Edgehill as a volunteer, in the earl of Essex's life-guard. He afterwards obtained the command of a regiment of horse, and signalized his courage upon many important occasions. He defended Wardour-Castle with the most invincible obstinacy, and distinguished himself remarkably in the second battle of Newbury. He was once taken prisoner by the Royal Party; but was soon after released. Upon the death of his father, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Wilts; and when Charles the First was brought to his trial, he acted as one of the judges of that unhappy prince. After the king's death, he served as Lieutenant-General of the horse in the wars of Ireland; and after the decease of the lord deputy Ireton, acted for some time as commander in chief, though without that title. Cromwell, who knew his merit, endeavoured in vain to engage him in his interest; for being strongly attached to Republican principles, he would never be persuaded to submit to the usurper. After the death of Cromwell, he exerted his utmost efforts to re-establish the commonwealth; but finding that impossible, and seeing king Charles the Second recalled, he first concealed himself, and then escaped into Switzerland. During his residence in that country, several attempts were made to assassinate him; and from some of these he very narrowly escaped. After the revolution, he came over to England, expecting to be employed against king James in Ireland; but a proclamation being published for apprehending him as one of the murderers of king Charles the First, he returned to Switzerland, and died there in 1693. It was during

during his residence abroad that he wrote his *Memoirs*, which are well known.

Five miles to the south-east of Maiden Bradley is MERE, which derives its name from the Saxon word Meare, a land-mark or boundary, which was perhaps given to it from its situation upon the borders of this county, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire. It is a considerable staple for wool, and has a market on Saturdays, with three fairs, held on the 6th of May, the 24th of August, and the 29th of September, for horned cattle, hogs, cheese, and pedlary goods.

Between this place and Stourton, which is situated about three miles to the west, are four intrenchments, the most considerable of which is in Stourton-park. This has a double ditch, and is thought to have been a camp of the Danes.

STOURTON, also called STOURHEAD, from its being near the head of the river Stour, is the seat of Mr. Hoare, a noble house built of stone, pretty nearly of a square form; the external part has an air of grandeur. It is particularly admired for the disposition of the rooms, and the richness of the furniture, and appears equally grand and convenient. The saloon is very fine, and has at the same time the charms of a large apartment, and the comfort of a small one; it having but one door, though it is sixty feet long, thirty broad, and thirty in height. It is adorned with eight capital pictures, most of which are painted by the best masters. In the drawing-room is a cabinet supported by a rich frame. This cabinet formerly belonged to Pope Sixtus the Fifth, and his effigies, with those of the Peretti family, taken from the life, are set in the cabinet, in round recesses, with glasses before them. The last of that family was a nun, who left the cabinet to a
convent

convent in Rome, where Mr. Hoare purchased it as a great curiosity. In this and several other apartments are many other curiosities, and a number of very fine paintings.

The groves and lawns near the house are very agreeable. The lawn in the west front falls with an easy descent into a valley, where stands the small village of Stourton. On the brow of this hill, is a walk of considerable extent of the softest mossy turf, bordered on each side, by stately Scotch firs. This walk is terminated by an obelisk one hundred and twenty feet high, with a sun of gilt copper, six feet in diameter at the top. Upon the same brow of the hill, below this fine walk, are several irregular avenues of different breadths, leading into the valley. These are covered with stately trees, and afford a delightful view of a very large piece of water at the bottom, in which are several little islands, planted or covered with rocks, inhabited only by the feathered kind, and over it is a light wooden bridge of one arch. On the other side the bridge, the ground is steep and lofty, covered with wood, and at the bottom is a narrow path, which leads to a grotto formed by rude rock-work, almost level with the water. Here is a marble basin, made use of as a cold bath, over which is a marble statue of a sleeping nymph, to whom the grotto is dedicated. She is covered with a light garment, which scarcely conceals her limbs. On a marble slab, by the side of the bath, are inscribed these lines.

Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,
And to the murmur of these waters sleep :
Stop gentle reader lightly tread the cave,
Or drink in silence, or in silence lave.

Near this grotto is another sacred to the river-god of the Stour, to whom is inscribed some Latin verses. He sits with a majestick look, with one of his legs in a bason of water. This grotto is also formed in rock-work. From hence advancing to a more open and rising ground under the hill, you came to a circular temple, dedicated to Hercules: this is a rotunda, and on a pedestal three feet high stands the statue of that heathen deity, which is of marble, and made by the ingenious Mr. Rysbrack. On the side of the water, next the village, is the temple of Ceres, which has a portico supported by columns, and contains the figure of the goddess with her proper emblems. Near this last temple is another grotto. The plantations are extremely simple and elegant, and the top of the hill affords delightful views into Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Hampshire.

Eight miles to the west of Mere is HINDON, a great thoroughfare, in the road from London to the south parts of Somersetshire, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and burgessees. It sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of fine twist, but contains nothing remarkable. It has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, held on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, and the 18th of October, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese.

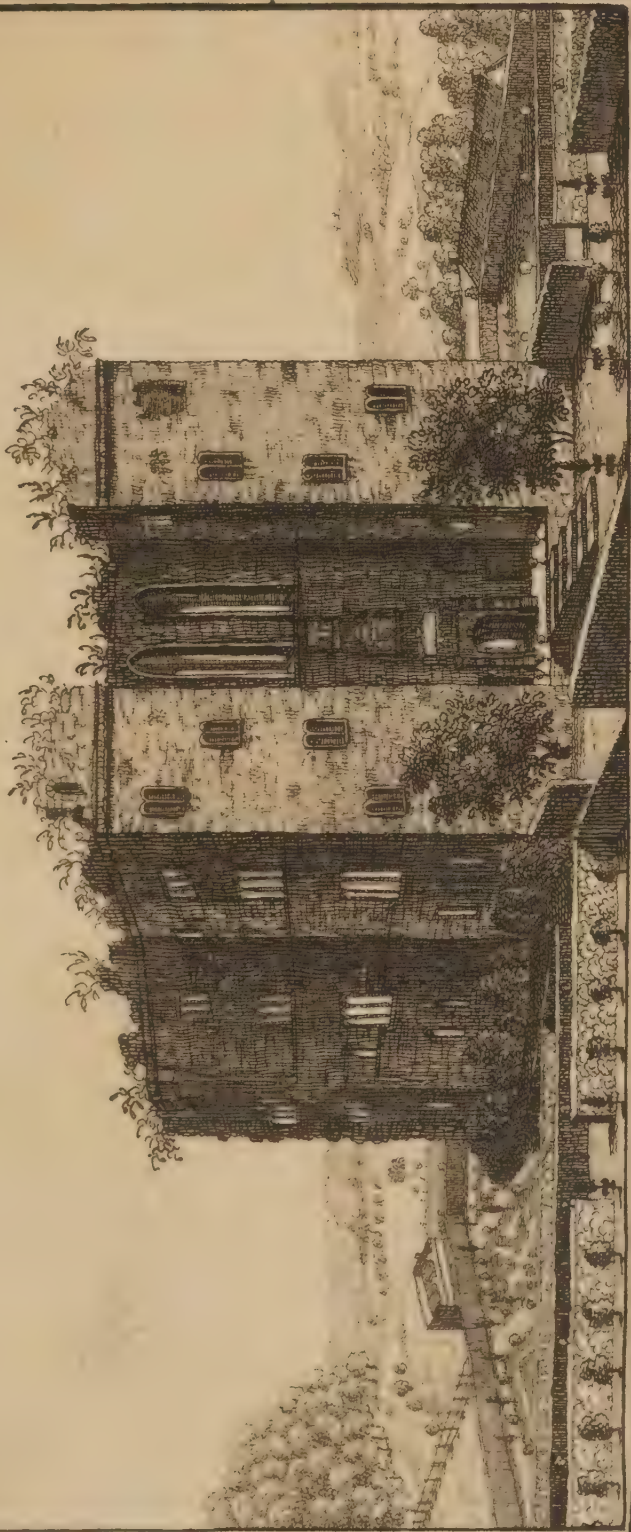
Four miles to the east by north of Hindon is CHILMARK, a village that has a fair on the 30th of July, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, and cheese.

About four miles to the south by east of Hindon is WARDOUR Castle, which was formerly a very beautiful structure belonging to the ancient family of St. Martin. In the late civil wars, Blanch, the lady of Thomas lord Arundel of Wardour,

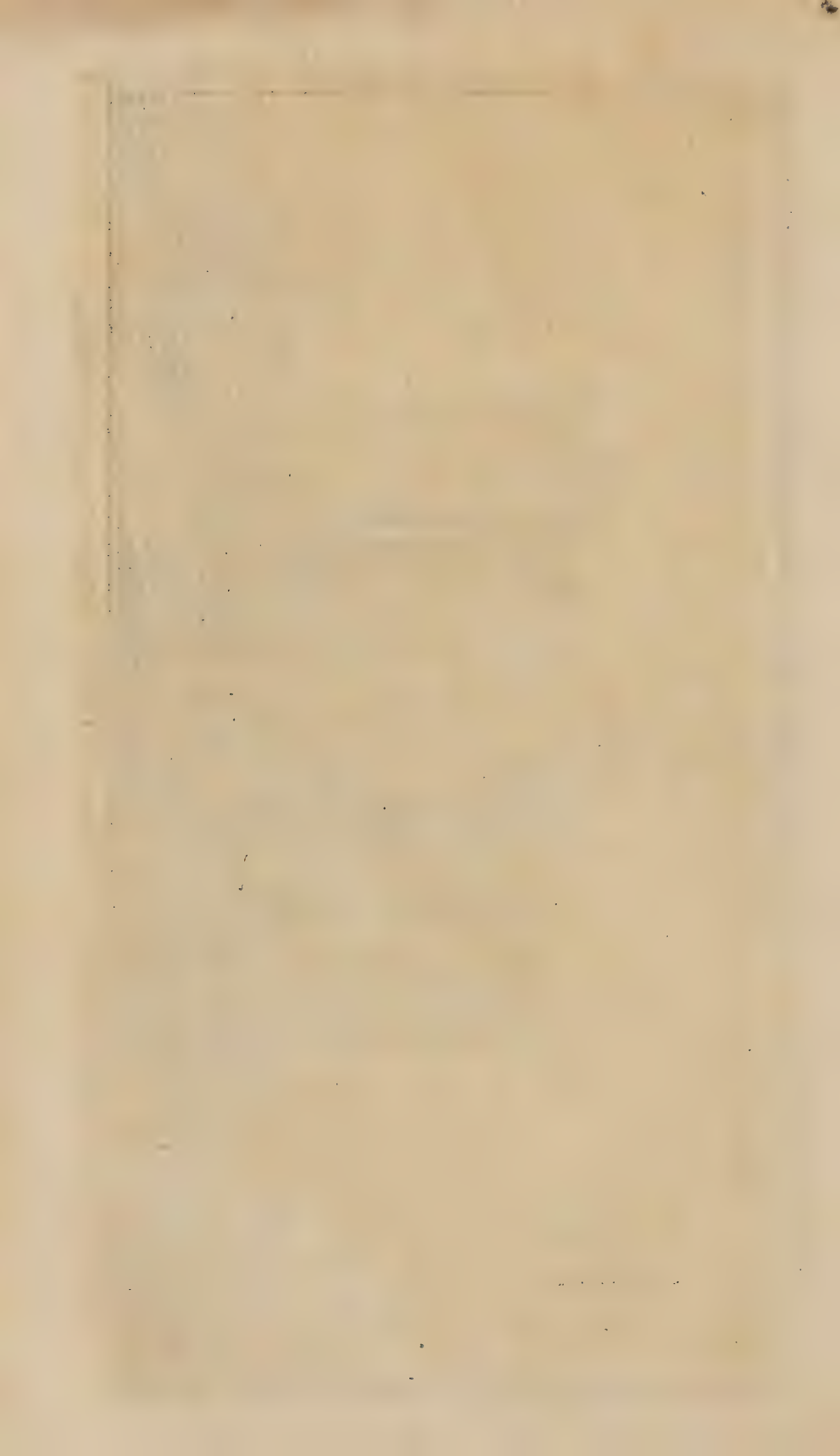
Wardour, held out this castle, with only twenty-five men, a whole week, against the parliament forces, and at last surrendered upon honourable terms. It now belongs to the earl of Arundel, but is in a ruinous condition to what it was formerly; however, most of the lofty walls are still standing, and of these we have given an engraved view.

Besides the distinguished personages mentioned under the towns that had the honour to give them birth, this county has produced the following.

Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and lord high chancellor of England, was descended of an ancient family in Cheshire, and born at Dinton, near Hendon in Wiltshire, on the 16th of February, 1608. Having finished his course of academical learning at Magdalen college in Oxford, he removed to the Middle-Temple, London, where he applied himself to the study of the law, and soon became eminent in that honourable profession. Being chosen a member of the short parliament, which met April the 10th, 1640, he distinguished himself remarkably by his political abilities, and discovered an equal zeal for the prerogatives of the crown and the privileges of the people. He was again chosen a member of the long parliament, and was employed as chairman in several committees; but being at last dissatisfied with the proceedings of the House, he withdrew from London, and repaired to his majesty at York, where he was made chancellor of the Exchequer, a privy counsellor, and a knight. Upon the declining of the king's cause he went over to France, where, after the death of his royal master in 1648, he was sworn of the privy council to king Charles the Second; and in 1657 he was constituted lord high chancellor of England. In



The South-East View of Wardour Castle, in the County of Wilts.



1659 the duke of York married his daughter, not only without his consent, but even without his knowledge; and the chancellor was so far from being pleased with this honour, that he was often heard to say, it would in the end prove his ruin. A little before the restoration he exerted himself strenuously in promoting that event; and when it was effected, he returned with his sovereign to England; where, as he had been one of the greatest sharers in his sufferings, he enjoyed a proportionable share of his felicity. He was continued in the post of lord high chancellor, was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, was created a peer of the realm, made lord lieutenant of the county of Oxford; and, besides receiving very large grants from the crown, was universally considered as prime minister. But neither the obligations he lay under to his sovereign, nor his near alliance to the royal family; neither gratitude for the favours he had received, nor the prospect of the still greater he might afterwards obtain, could induce him to extend the royal prerogative at the expence of infringing the privileges of the people. And this patriotic conduct, it is said, was, in a great measure, owing to the dying advice of his father, who warned him, with his last breath, never to sacrifice the laws and liberty of his country to his own interest, or to the will of his prince. But such were the corrupt manners of the age, and such the unhappy conjuncture of the times, that his very virtues proved the cause of his overthrow. For it was by his steady adherence to these noble principles, that he first forfeited the favour, and afterwards incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, who at last conceived toward him such an incurable aversion, that he encouraged an impeachment of high-treason against him; and having, during the prosecution, pro-
cured

cured him to leave the kingdom, effectually prevented his return, by laying him under a sentence of banishment. He passed the remainder of his days in exile, and amused himself in his melancholy retreat, by finishing his *History of the Rebellion*, which he had begun long before. He likewise wrote *Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms*, and some other pieces. He died in France, on the 9th of December, 1674; and his body being brought over to England, was solemnly interred in king Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

Sir John Davies, an eminent lawyer and poet of the seventeenth century, was born at Chisgrove in the parish of Tyfbury in this county, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Having taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he removed to the Middle-Temple, London, and applied himself to the study of the law; but being expelled that society for beating a gentleman at dinner in the common-hall, he returned to Oxford, and prosecuted his studies in that seat of the muses. Restored, however, by the interest of his friends, to his rank in the Temple, he practised as a counsellor, and was chosen member of parliament in 1601. Upon the death of queen Elizabeth, he accompanied lord Hunsdon to Scotland, to congratulate king James on his accession to the throne; and afterwards became successively his majesty's solicitor and attorney-general in Ireland; and was speaker of the House of Commons in that kingdom. In 1607 he received the honour of knighthood from the king, who appointed him first one of the English serjeants at law, and then lord chief justice of the King's Bench; but before he could be installed into this last office, he died suddenly of an apoplexy December the 7th, 1626, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He wrote *A*
Discovery

Discovery of the true Causes, why Ireland was never entirely subdued till the accession of king James the First: an Abridgment of Sir Edward Coke's Reports: a poem On the Immortality of the Soul; and several other pieces.

Sir Christopher Wren, one of the most eminent mathematicians, and by far the most eminent architect of the age in which he lived, was the son of a clergyman, and born October 20, 1632, at East Knoyle in Wiltshire. He had his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where he discovered a surprizing genius for the mathematics, and made a prodigious progress in them before he was sixteen years old. In 1657 he was chosen astronomy professor in Gresham college, London; and in 1660 was appointed Savilian professor of the same science at Oxford. In 1661 he received a commission from king Charles the Second, to assist Sir John Denham, surveyor of his majesty's works; and about two years after was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1665 he made a journey to France, for his farther improvement in architecture; and there took draughts of all the royal palaces and other public buildings. Immediately after the great fire in 1666, he drew up a plan for rebuilding the city of London in such a manner, as that the cathedral of St. Paul should form the center, and large streets should lead from thence to all the principal parts of the town. But the execution of that noble design was unhappily prevented by the disputes which arose about private property, and the necessity there was for rebuilding the houses with the utmost expedition. In 1668 he succeeded Sir John Denham as surveyor-general of his majesty's works, and the next year he finished the magnificent theatre at Oxford. He continued in great favour at court during the reigns of king Charles the Second, James the Second,

cond, William and Mary, and queen Anne, and for some time after the accession of the present royal family; but such are the fatal and detestable effects of party-prejudice, that, as he was known to entertain a very great regard for the memory of his former benefactors, he was removed from his place of surveyor-general in 1718. The remainder of his days he spent in retirement, and dying February 25, 1723, in the ninety-first year of his age, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. The edifices which he built, and, still more, perhaps, the literary performances which he composed, will eternize his name. He was architect to above sixty public buildings; the principal of which are St. Paul's cathedral, the churches of St. Stephen Walbrook and St. Mary-le-bow, the Monument, Hampton court, and Greenwich-hospital. Many of his mathematical works are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions.


John Norris, an eminent mystic divine, in the end of the last and beginning of the present century, was the son of a clergyman, and born in Wiltshire about the year 1657. He had his education at Winchester-school, and at Exeter college in Oxford. Having finished his studies and entered into orders, he was presented first to the rectory of Newton St. Loe in Somersetshire, and afterwards to that of Bemerton near Salisbury, a living of between two and three hundred pounds a year. A professed admirer of Plato and of Malebranche, he became at last a perfect idealist; and to this turn of mind, rather than to any defect in his judgment, ought to be ascribed all the absurdities that are to be found in his works. His writings are numerous, and of various kinds. The principal are, *An Idea of Happiness*; *A Murnival of Knaves, or Whiggism plainly displayed, and burlesqued out of Countenance*; *The Theory and Regulation*

tion of Love; and *An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World*; in which he attacks the principles of Mr. Locke. He died in 1713, aged fifty-four.

Thomas Chubb, a person of some note in the literary world, was the son of a malster, and born in the year 1679, at East-Harnham, near Salisbury in Wiltshire. He was bred a glover, but afterwards entered into partnership with a tallow-chandler. Endued, as he was, with strong natural parts, and having a turn for reading, he instituted a small society at Salisbury, where they discussed all points of literature with the utmost freedom. The result of this was, that Mr. Chubb published his theological sentiments in a book, intitled, *The Supremacy of the Father asserted, &c.* This recommended him to the notice of some men of eminence, particularly of Sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the Rolls, who took him into his family; but he soon left that gentleman, and returned to Salisbury, where he died in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His posthumous works were published in two volumes 8vo. in 1748.



WORCESTERSHIRE.

ORCESTERSHIRE derived its name from the city of Worcester. It is an inland county, bounded by Staffordshire on the north; by Warwickshire on the east; by Gloucestershire on the south; and by Herefordshire and Shropshire on the west. It extends thirty-six miles in length, twenty eight in breadth, and is one hundred and thirty miles in circumference. The city of Worcester, which stands nearly in the center, is one hundred and twelve miles north-west of London. But there are several spots in the county detached from these bounds, some of which were anciently part of Gloucestershire, some of Herefordshire, and others of Oxfordshire, within the general bounds of which counties they lie; and in Mr. Camden's opinion, were annexed to this county by some of the ancient lords or proprietors of these estates, who presided over the county before the conquest, that their authority and power, as earls of Worcestershire, might extend over their several manors in other counties.

In the time of the Romans this county was, according to Camden, inhabited by the Cornavii. The Roman antiquities here do not seem to be very numerous. Dr. Stukeley affirms, that a Roman road runs from Worcester, by the side of the river, to Upton, which he takes to be the Ypocessa of Ravennus, and so on to Tewkesbury, where

where it meets with the Rickening-street. According to Salmon, there is a raised way on the edge of the county, between Worcester and Alcester, called the Ridge-way, and that there is a paved way from Kenchester, leading to a passage over the river Lug, and thence towards Ledbury, pointing to Worcester. There is also a Roman way from Worcester, crossing Shropshire, and pointing towards Rochester.

During the heptarchy, Worcestershire was in the kingdom of Mercia, and was called by the Saxons Wirecesterscyre, which is thought to have arisen from the forest of Wire, part of which is still in being about Bewdley, and formerly extended as far as Worcester, whence that city was called the fortress of Wire. A part of the inhabitants were called Wiccii, a name, which, some suppose, was given them, on account of the winding course of the Severn, termed Wic by the Saxons, while others maintain that it was derived from the salt-pits, named wiches; however, these people seem also to have inhabited all Gloucestershire, on the eastern side of the Severn, with the city of Bristol, except sixteen parishes in the north-west part, lying between Aberley hills and the river Tame; and also near half the southern part of Warwickshire, with Warwick itself.

The country of Wiccia had a viceroy of its own, as we are informed by Florence of Worcester, who says, that Oshere, viceroy of the Wiccians, persuaded king Ethelred, to constitute a bishop over his country, that it might have the honour of having one of its own. When this was done, the bishop fixed his see at Worcester, but was called the bishop of Wiccia.

While the heptarchy continued, this county was governed under the Mercian kings by an earl,

who had here a kind of regal power, which seems to have been greater than in other places.

The air of this county is extremely sweet and healthy, it being free from marshes and lakes, which in some other counties send forth fogs and unwholesome vapours. It is also well watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Teme, the Avon, and the Stour.

The Severn runs through the county from north to south, dividing it into two parts, but of this river we have already given a particular description.

The Stour rises in Staffordshire, and running north, passes by Stourbridge and Kidderminster; and near Hartlebury castle, discharges itself into the Severn.

The Teme, or Temd, has been described among the rivers of Shropshire.

The Avon flows out of Warwickshire, and watering the south-east part of the county, passes by Evesham and Pershore, and falls into the Severn near Tewksbury.

The less considerable streams of this county are the Bow, the Arrow, the Rea, the Swiliate, and the Salwarp, all which run through rich meadows, affording excellent pasture for cattle.

This county is remarkable for many salt-springs and brine-pits, particularly at Droitwich, where so much salt is made from these springs, that we are told the taxes paid for it to the crown, at the rate of 3 s. 6 d. a bushel, amount to no less than 50,000 l. a year.

On Malvern hills there are springs called Holy wells: these are of two kinds; one of them, which is the highest, is of service to the eyes, and is effectual in the cure of foul ulcers. About a furlong lower is a spring, which is affirmed to cure cancers, when not too far gone. However, it is generally observed, that the properties of these springs are greatly altered in wet years, by the rains and currents.

Abberton

Abberton wells yield a bitter and purging water, which, some affirm, is little inferior to that of Epsom, if it does not equal it.

The face of this county is neither level nor mountainous; for though there are hills, they do not rise to a very great height. The most remarkable are the Lichy hills, called by some people the Look-high-hills. These are the highest in the northern part of the county, as is evident from the springs that rise from them, and soon become considerable rivers. On the top of one of these hills was formerly placed a beacon, in order to alarm the people of this county, in case of an invasion. On the western side of the Severn there are Abberley hills, on which, near the top, is a structure called Abberley-lodge, the ancient family seat of the Welshes. Near these is Woodbury hill, remarkable for an intrenchment on the top, called Owen Glendower's camp, though some think it of much greater antiquity. On the south-west side of the county are Malvern hills, which rise to a great height, like stairs, one higher than another, for seven miles together, dividing this county from Herefordshire. On the top, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, anciently cast up a bank, to divide his lands from those of the bishop of Worcester. This boundary, which is still to be seen, is much admired. Opposite to these, on the other side of the Avon, are Bredon hills, which, though not so lofty as the former, are considerable enough to deserve notice.

Here is a remarkable rich valley, called the Vale of Evesham, or Esham. This vale runs along the banks of the river Avon, from Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, to Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, including the south-east part of this county; having Bredon hills on one side, and the woods about Charleton on the other, which

afford a pleasant prospect. This vale consists of as fine arable land as any in England, and does not afford, even in summer so much grass as is sufficient for the horses used in ploughing it, for which reason the farmers tether them in the fields, where they eat green tares. This land is laid fallow but once in four years, and with little manure, and the most careless husbandry, scarcely ever fails of producing a good crop. But though this land is of such advantage to the farmer, it is far from being agreeable to the rider; for the roads through it are very bad, except in the driest part of summer.

In this county are also excellent pastures, by the sides of the rivers, and in the other vallies, which afford delicious feeding for cows; and hence this county produces excellent cheese and butter.

As for fruits, it abounds in pears, which in some parts grow almost in every hedge, as if the soil produced the trees spontaneously. Of these they make perry, a liquor much drank in this county, and the best sort of it is little inferior to wine. Some indeed pretend that it is cold and windy, but this is only true of the worst sort; for the best perry has as good a body as any kind of vinous liquor whatever. They have also sufficient quantities of apples, especially on the lands on each side the Severn, of which they make excellent cyder. Here are likewise produced hops, especially near the large towns.

The forests are almost all destroyed, there being little more remaining of them than their names, which is in a great measure owing to the vast quantities of wood consumed by the salt-works. Hence the common fuel is, at present, pit-coal, very great quantities of which are brought up, in large vessels, from Kingswood, near Bristol. The
northern

northern part of the county, is also conveniently situated for obtaining coals from Staffordshire, and there are likewise considerable coal-pits near Stourbridge in this county.

We shall now consider the method of husbandry; the soil about Broomsgrove is of two sorts, sand and clay, the rents from 20s. to 40s. an acre, and the farms are from 40l. to 200l. a year.

The course taken by the farmers are: 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley. 4. clover, for two or three years. 5. wheat. 6. turnips. 7. barley. 8. peas. 9. oats. 10. clover; which would be an excellent method, did not the wheat and barley come together at first. The crops, upon an average, are of an acre of wheat from thirty-five to forty bushels; of barley forty to forty-five; of oats fifty; of beans, set and hoed, forty; and of peas thirty.

They plow three or four times for turnips, but do not hoe them, which is very extraordinary among farmers, that hoe their beans. The value, on an average, is 30s. an acre, and they use them for sheep and horned cattle. For potatoes, they generally plow up the turf, and dibble in the slices, at the distance of a foot from each other. While growing, they hand-hoe and hand-weed them well. In this manner they get large crops, and very fine wheat or barley after them.

In this county, they have plenty of marle, chiefly red and blue. They lay on an acre thirty-three cart loads, each drawn by three horses, and reckon it lasts very good five or six years. Of lime they lay a waggon-load of sixty bushels on an acre.

In their tillage, they reckon eight horses necessary for the management of one hundred acres of arable land; use four in a plough, and do an

acre a day. Some farmers use a new-invented double-plough, which they also work with four horses, and it does double the work, by forming two furrows at once. They practice the cutting of straw for the cattle.

The soil about Hagley is, in some places, light loam, in others, sand, and in others, cold, stiff, spongy clay; and the rent, at an average, is about 20s. an acre. But there is some arable land that lets for 30s. and some meadows so high as 3l. an acre.

The courses of husbandry are there: 1. turnips. 2. barley. 3. peas. 4. wheat. 5. barley. 6. clover for two or three years; and then some add one of wheat. Other farmers practise the following method: 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. oats. 4. clover and ray-grass.

For wheat, they plough four times, sow two bushels on cold lands before Michaelmas, and gain upon an average twenty-eight bushels. For barley they stir three times, sow three bushels and a half in March or April, and gain upon an average thirty-five bushels, but sixty have been gotten upon an acre. They stir but once for oats, sow four bushels on an acre before barley seed-time, and the mean crop is thirty-six bushels. They likewise give but one plowing for peas, sow three and a half or four bushels, never hoe them, and get thirty in return. For rye, they plow twice, sow two bushels and a half, and the crop produces twenty. For turnips, they give three plowings, but do not hoe them; and the value, upon an average, is 30s. an acre: These they use chiefly for sheep. Clover they sow at the same time with barley or oats; mow the first crop, which produces three tons of hay an acre, and graze it afterwards. Many farmers mix trefoil with it. Some few tares are sown for feeding horses

horses upon it, while green. Lime is the principal manure, of which they lay one waggon load upon an acre. They use it for turnips, and find it answers best on light land. A few farmers mix earth with it.

Here, draining is pretty well understood, which is chiefly owing to the excellent example of Lord Littelton, who ordered many drains to be dug, of various depths, and three or four inches wide at the bottom: the method used in filling them on grass-land, where they were chiefly made, was to take the first spit of turfs, wedge them into the drains, and then throw in the mould, without stones, wood, or any thing else; and the drains thus made, have stood exceeding well. This is an excellent contrivance, where stones and wood are scarce. The common farmers drain their morass lands effectually, by cuts, a yard wide at the top, sixteen inches at bottom, and four feet deep. They fill up eighteen inches deep with logs of wood and faggots, and then throw in the mould. These drains cost 1 s. a perch of eight yards, and are a very great improvement; for they make land of 5 s. an acre worth 30 s.

In their tillage, they reckon seven horses necessary for one hundred acres of arable land. They use three at length in a plough, with a driver, and do an acre a day. The use of double-ploughs, with which they use four horses, is here increasing, and some hundreds of them are made. Of these, the ingenious farmer may find a particular description, with a copper plate, in a late excellent work, intitled, *A Six Months Tour through the North of England*. They stack their hay at home, and a few of the farmers, convinced of the importance of littering cattle well, have got into the method of chopping straw.

Good grafs-land lets, in general, from 2l. to 3l. an acre, and is used mostly for the dairy. An acre will feed a cow during the summer, or keep seven ſheep. They univerſally water their grafs-fields, whenever it can be done; and this they find of the greateſt advantage. The cows yield four or five gallons of milk, and ſeven cows they reckon a proper number for the management of a dairy-maid. To every three cows they generally keep two ſwine. Barley ſtraw is the winter food of the cows till Candlemas, after which, they allow about a ton of hay to a cow. They are kept all the winter in the farm-yard, and the calves, in general, ſuck five or ſix weeks. Land here ſells at thirty and thirty-three years purchaſe.

The uncommon plants growing wild in this county are the following:

Common meadow-ſaffron, *Colchicum vulgare ſeu Anglicum purpureum et album*. Ger. Park. Growing moſt plentifully in the meadows of this county.

The leſſer green-leaved hounds-tongue, *Cynogloſſum folio virenti*, J. B. *Cynogloſſum minus folio virente*, Ger. *ſemper virens*, C. B. Park. In ſome ſhady lanes near Worceſter.

The true or manured ſervice or ſorb-tree, *Sorbus pyriformis*, D. Pitts. Found in a foreſt in this county.

Polonian wheat, *Triticum majus glumâ foliaceâ ſeu Triticum Polonicum*, D. Robert. *An Trit. ſpecioſum grano oblongo*, J. B. It is found in the fields in this county.

This county is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains the city of Worceſter, and the ten following market-towns: Bewdley, Brocſmgrove, Droitwich,

Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Parshore, Shipton upon Stour, Stourbridge, Tenbury, and Upton. It is seated in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Worcester, and contains one hundred and fifty-two parishes, and sends nine members to parliament ; that is, two knights of the shire, two members for the city of Worcester, two for the borough of Droitwich, two for Evesham, and one for Bewdley.

The chief manufactures of Worcestershire are cloth, gloves, stockings and glass, in which, with the salt, hops, and other commodities produced here, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

We shall enter this county by the London road, which leads through Blockley to Worcester.

BLOCKLEY lies in a part of this county, surrounded by Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. The Fosse-way extending from Gloucestershire, runs through a hamlet in this parish called Dorn, which, the country people have a tradition, was formerly a city. The lines in which the streets ran are still discernable, and a great number of Roman and British coins have been found here by husbandmen: these evident marks of antiquity render it highly probable that a Roman colony resided here for some time. Blockley has two fairs, held on the Tuesday after Easter-week, for a few cattle, and on the 10th of October, for hiring servants.

Nine miles north-east of Blockley is SHIPTON UPON STOUR, which is also seated in a separate part of the county, surrounded by Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, at the distance of seventy-five miles north-west of London, and is supposed to have derived its name from a great sheep market, said to have been formerly held here, and from its situation on the Stour, a river of Warwickshire.

wickshire. It has a market on Fridays, and two fairs, held on the 22d of June, and the Tuesday after the 10th of October, for horses, cows and sheep.

On returning back to Blockley, and proceeding fourteen miles north-west, you come to EVESHAM, commonly called ESHAM, which, we are told by the monkish writers, received its name from one Elfes, swineherd to Egwin, bishop of Worcester. It is, however, a neat town, and esteemed the second in the county. It is seated on a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, at the distance of ninety-five miles north-west of London. It is an ancient borough, and enjoys many privileges; some by prescription, and others by charters. It is governed under a charter of king James the First, by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgeses, twenty-four assistants, a chamberlain and other officers. The mayor for the time being, and four of the aldermen, are justices of the peace, and of oyer, terminer, and jail-delivery, for all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the borough, except high-treason. Evesham likewise sends two members to parliament. It has two parish churches, and at Bengworth, a village on the other side the Avon, but included within the jurisdiction of this town, there is another. Though both the churches within the town have spires, the bells belonging to them are put up in an old separate tower, a well wrought structure, at least a hundred feet high, built by one of the abbots of this town. Here are a grammar-school, and a charity-school, maintained by a legacy of 1000*l.* left for this purpose, by Mr. Deacle, a woollen-draper of London. Evesham has a considerable manufacture of worsted stockings, and commands a beautiful

tiful prospect of that fine and spacious valley, called, from this town, the Vale of Evesham, or Esham. It has a market on Mondays, and four fairs, held on the 2d of February, the first Monday after Easter, Whitsun-Monday, and the 21st of September, for cattle and horses.

Here was an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by Egwin, the third bishop of Worcester, in the year 700, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Kenred, king of Mercia, and Offa, governor of the East-Angles, being at Rome in the year 709, while there, endowed it with large possessions, and afterwards it received great benefactions from Osword, king Ethelred's brother, and from Kenred, one of Egwin's kinsmen. The bishop, then in his old age, became the first abbot. As this house was plentifully endowed, it maintained sixty-seven monks, five nuns, three clerks, and three poor people, who had all the same allowance, and there were besides sixty-five servants. Upon the death of abbot Edwin, in the year 941, the monks were removed, and secular canons placed in their room; but in the year 960, the Benedictine monks were restored. After his death, in 977, both the house and the estates belonging to it, were given to earl Godwin. After this, it came successively to several hands, till at length, in the year 1014, king Ethelred made Ailward, a monk of Ramsey, who was also bishop of London, abbot of Evesham; and from that time this house flourished under several abbots. Walter, the fourth abbot from Ailward, pulled down the fine old church, and began a new one in a more modern taste; but wanting money to carry it on, he sent several monks with Egwin's shrine, through all England, and by that means collected a vast sum, which enabled him to finish it. This abbey at
the

the dissolution was valued at 1183 l. 12 s. 9 d. a year by Dugdale, but by Speed at about 1268 l.

History mentions a famous and decisive battle fought at Evesham, by which prince Edward, afterwards Edward the First, established his power, and forced the barons to submit.

BENGWORTH, already mentioned, as being united to Evesham by a bridge, and as being under the jurisdiction of that town, had a castle, which is now demolished, and contains nothing remarkable.

To the northward of Evesham are three towns of the name of LITTLETON, called SOUTH LITTLETON, MIDDLE LITTLETON, and NORTH LITTLETON; and near the last is a medicinal spring on the top of an eminence, called Harrow hill. This spring is famous for the cure of sore eyes, and though the water seems soft, it will petrify, or incrust with stone, whatever is thrown into it; and the moss which grows on its sides appears turned into, or covered with stone.

At ELMLEY, a village south-west of Evesham, was anciently a castle, in which Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, founded a college or chantry for eight priests, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the reign of Edward the Second, but we find no account of the value of its revenue.

At CLEVE, about seven miles to the north by east of Evesham, there was an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, before the year 790; but it seems to have been annexed to the church of Worcester before 888.

Seven miles to the westward of Evesham is PARSHORE, or PURSHORE, which derives its name from the Saxon word Periscoran, on account of the multitude of pear-trees in its neighbourhood. It stands in a plain on the bank of the river Avon, over which it has a bridge, and is an
ancient

ancient town of pretty considerable extent, in the road from London to Worcester; it contains two parish churches, and the inhabitants have a manufacture of stockings. It has a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, held on Easter-Tuesday, the 26th of June, and the Tuesday before the 1st of November, for cattle and horses.

Here are the ruins of a Benedictine monastery, founded, according to William of Malmesbury, by Egelward, duke of Dorset, in the reign of king Egbert. Others say it was founded by Oswald, a nephew of king Ethelred, about the year 604, who first placed in it secular canons, who afterwards resigned it to the monks. These possessed it but a short time, for the secular canons got possession of it again. However, these were at length forced to leave it by king Edgar, and the monks were reinstated. In the year 1226, the house being consumed by fire, the monks were forced to forsake it; on which the monks of Westminster-abbey, to whom this had been rendered a cell, seized its estates, but were afterwards obliged to restore them. John Stonewell, who was the last abbot of this house, and also a suffragan bishop, by the name of Poletens, with his prior, sub-prior, and seventeen others, subscribed in the year 1534, to the supremacy of Henry the Eighth, on which he was allowed a pension of 160 l. a year for life. The revenues of this house were valued by Dugdale at 643 l. 4 s. 5 d. a year, but by Speed at about 666 l.

At Wick, near Parshore, Peter de Corbezon, otherwise Studley, founded a priory of Augustine canons about the reign of king Henry the First, but some time after it was removed to Studley in Warwickshire. Here was also a house of friars Heremites of the order of St. Austin, founded before the fourth year of Edward the Third.

Five miles to the south by east of Parshore is **BREDON**, which gives name to the hills, at the foot of which it is seated. There was formerly a monastery here, of which we have no account, except from a charter of donation made to it by king Offa, to the following purpose. I Offa, king of the Mercians, will give thirty-five acres of tributary land, to the monastery called Bredon, in the province of the Wiccians, and to the church of St. Peter, prince of the apostles, in that place, which my grandfather Eanwulph, in the year 749, built to the glory and praise of the everliving God.

Ten miles north west of Parshore is **WORCESTER**, the chief town in the county, which is delightfully seated on the eastern bank of the Severn, thirty-six miles north-north-east of Bristol, twenty-four east-north-east of Hereford, thirty-eight west-south-west of Coventry, and one hundred and twelve west-north-west of London. It is generally supposed to have been known to the Romans by the names *Branovium* and *Branogenium*, though it has been long since called in Latin, as it is now, *Wigornia*; and is thought to have been one of the chief cities built by them, in order to curb the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. It stands on an easy ascent from the river, over which it has a stone bridge. It was first defended by lofty Roman walls, but they cannot be the same as those at present, which are still strong. This city was called by the Saxons *Weogare-ceaster*, *Wegeorna-ceaster*, or *Wire-ceaster*, which are generally supposed to be a contraction of *Wicware-cester*, *Wigora*, or *Wigra-ceaster*, which signifies the city of the men of Wiccia. It was made the seat of a bishop by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, who founded a cathedral here, and its

first

first bishop was Boselus, who was consecrated in the year 680.

We are informed by historians, that this city has several times been burnt, particularly in 1041, by king Hardicanute, to punish the inhabitants, who being provoked by the heavy taxes he laid upon them, killed his collectors, at which he was so enraged, that he massacred them all, except a few that escaped into Beverley, an island in the river; set fire to the town, and ravaged the country round it. Worcester, however, in some measure, recovered itself from this disaster; but in the year 1080, in the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, coming with a great body of Welchmen, burnt the suburbs, and attacked the city; but the townsmen shutting their gates, conveyed their wives, children and goods into the castle, and then made a brave resistance. Wolstan, the bishop, who was present, perceiving that some of the enemy had left the siege to ravage the country, encouraged the inhabitants to make a sally, which they did with such advantage, that they killed and took prisoners above five thousand men, and obliged the rest to raise the siege. In the year 1113, Worcester was almost entirely burnt down by a casual fire; the castle itself was entirely consumed, and the roof of the cathedral received great damage. This is supposed to have been done clandestinely by the Welsh, because this city served to curb their hostilities; and accordingly they afterwards invaded and ravaged the borders of England, doing such damage, that Henry the First raised a great army, and marching into Wales, made a prodigious slaughter, and at length brought the Welch to so low a condition, that they submitted to his mercy.

In the civil wars between king Stephen and the empress Matilda, the king finding that William Beauchamp of Elmley, to whom the city and castle belonged, was engaged in the interest of Matilda, he dispossessed him of both, and gave them to the earl of Mellent and Leicester; but afterwards, disapproving of his conduct, he resolved to take the castle from him, and for that purpose assaulted Worcester with a great army, and having taken the city, burnt it to the ground, but he could not then obtain the castle, or at least, did not think fit to continue the siege, but returned with a great booty. After Stephen's death, the empress restored the city and castle to William Beauchamp and his heirs. The misfortunes of the city did not end here, for in the year 1175, a church, which had been lately erected, fell down, and in 1202, the city was again destroyed by fire. In 1216, the city was taken by the earl of Chester, and the church plundered; and two years after, the two lesser towers of the church were thrown down by a storm. In short, this city has been attacked or besieged, and suffered more or less in all the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; and here was fought the decisive battle between king Charles the Second and Cromwell; but from each of these disasters it always soon recovered, and continued, for the most part, in a flourishing condition.

In ancient times the kings of England were accustomed to keep their Christmas in some great town; and accordingly we find, that in the year 1130 king Henry the First kept his Christmas here, as did Henry the Second in 1158, and king John in 1214.

The city is now one of the handsomest towns in England. It is a county of itself, and was anciently governed by two bailiffs, two aldermen,

two chamberlains, and a common-council, till king James the First granted the inhabitants a charter, by which they are governed by a mayor and six aldermen, who are justices of the peace, chosen out of the twenty-four principal citizens; two chamberlains and a sheriff are also annually elected. Besides these, they have a recorder, a town-clerk, two coroners, forty-eight common council-men, thirteen constables, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace, and the city is divided into seven wards. It sends two representatives to parliament, chosen by the freemen, who amount to about two thousand, and are returned by the sheriff. This city formerly gave the title of earl to many noble families, as it at present does that of marquis, to the duke of Beaufort. The streets are broad and well paved; and one street, called the Foregate, is remarkably regular and beautiful, and the public buildings make a handsome appearance. This city is supposed to contain twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

Worcester has a cathedral and twelve parish churches, nine within the city, and three without; besides several meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters. The cathedral, though large, is not a very elegant structure: it is three hundred and ninety-four feet long, seventy-eight broad, and has a tower one hundred and sixty-two feet high, with a chapel on the south side, which is one hundred and twenty feet long, and of very curious workmanship. In this cathedral was buried king John, not where his monument now stands in the midst of the choir, but under a little stone, before the altar of the easternmost wall of the church. On each side of him, lie the effigies of the bishops Wolstan and Oswald. Prince Arthur, elder brother to king Henry the Eighth, is interred in a neat chapel, on the south side of the high altar; and

and here is a very fine monument, said to be that of a countess of Salisbury, of whom it is fabulously related, that having dropped her garter, while dancing before king Edward the Third at Windsor, it gave occasion to the institution of the order of the garter. This opinion seems to have arisen from the figure of a garter inclosing a double rose upon the tomb ; but these relate to the houses of York and Lancaster, which divided the royal line, long after the death of king Edward the Third. Indeed, it is generally believed, that the lady, whose memory this monument was designed to perpetuate, was a countess of Surry, and not of Salisbury. The chapter-house belonging to this cathedral is a handsome large circular room, the roof of which is supported by a single pillar in the middle ; but it is now used for a library, in which are a considerable number of old manuscripts. It is remarkable, that the workmen employed in repairing this cathedral in the year 1752, on taking off the top of a tomb, the inscription of which was obliterated, except the date 1296, found the bones firm, and most of them adhering together, in the same posture as when interred ; and about the skull and shoulders appeared something like a coarse sacking or sack-cloth, very fresh.

This cathedral, which we have already observed was founded by Ethelred, king of Mercia, in a church dedicated to St. Peter, had a chapter of secular clerks of the order of St. Benedict ; and thus it continued above two hundred years, till Oswald, bishop of this see, before the year 964, founded a new cathedral in St. Peter's church-yard, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were settled a prior and monks of the Benedictine order, who were removed by bishop Wulstan, to a new and larger monastery, which he built for them in

1088. At the time of the suppression, it had about fifty religious, and a revenue valued by Speed at 1386 l. 12 s. 10 d. per annum, most of which were applied by king Henry the Eighth, towards endowing it for a dean, ten prebendaries, ten minor canons, ten lay-clerks, ten choristers, forty scholars, two school-masters, and other members.

Of the parish churches, one of them dedicated to Nicholas, is a neat structure, as is also another called All Saints church, built by act of parliament in the year 1738. Worcester has an ancient Guildhall, a county infirmary, which is a plain neat building, covered with slate, near the Pitchcroft or race-course. Among the other public buildings are two free-schools, one of which was founded by king Henry the Eighth, and six charity-schools, in which one hundred and ten boys are taught, and part of them cloathed. Here are also seven or eight hospitals; one of them a noble building, erected and endowed by Robert Berkley, for twelve poor men, and a very handsome workhouse. Here is likewise a good water-house, and a quay for ships that come up the Severn; and by the navigation of that river, this city is rendered very flourishing. One part of it is inhabited by the Welch, who speak their own language.

The principal manufactories of the city are those of carpets, china-ware, and gloves, which are in a flourishing condition, in the last, which is the most considerable, several thousand hands are employed. Here are three markets kept on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, which are well supplied with cattle, corn, and all sorts of provisions. It has likewise four fairs, held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and on Saturday in Easter-week, for horned cattle, horses and linen cloth; on the

15th of August, and the 19th of September, for horned cattle, horses, lambs, cheese, hops and linen.

Besides the religious structures already mentioned, here was a priory of Grey friars, founded before the year 1268, by one of the earls of Warwick; a priory of Black friars, founded by John de Beauchamp; a chapel founded by William de Beauchamp, who appointed a priest to sing mass there daily, for the souls of himself, his wife, and those of all the faithful; an hospital founded by St. Wolstan, for the maintenance of two chaplains, five poor men, and two poor women, which was valued at the suppression at 79 l. 12 s. 6 d. per annum; an hospital dedicated to St. Oswald, founded before the year 1268, for a master and brethren; but its revenue was valued at the dissolution at no more than 14 l. 14 s. 4 d. a year; a convent of friars de Poenitentia Jesu, founded about the reign of king Henry the Third; and a commandery belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This is now a fine old structure, built of timber, in the form of a court, and is at present used as a private house: the hall which takes up one side of the court, is roofed with Irish oak, and the windows are adorned with imagery and coats of arms, in painted glass. It being built for the reception of pilgrims, it is erected in the London road, just without the south gate of the city.

Among the other antiquities is a large old gatehouse, still standing, and near it a castle, with a very high artificial seat or mount near the river. In the park are four bastions, called the Royal Mount, whence a vallum and ditch ran both ways, to encompass the city on that side. It is said, that the battle between king Charles the Second and Oliver Cromwel, began here, when the royalists
being

being driven back into the city, through the south gate, with great slaughter, that prince escaped being made a prisoner, in the narrow street of that gate, by means of a loaded cart of hay being designedly overturned.

John lord Somers, lord high chancellor of England, one of the most learned lawyers, one of the greatest statesmen, and one of the most disinterested patriots, that ever appeared in this kingdom, was descended of reputable parents, and born in the city of Worcester in the year 1652. He had his education at Trinity college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself equally by his genius and his application; and removing thence to the Middle Temple, London, he applied himself to the study of law. Strongly attached to the principles of liberty, and zealous to maintain them in their full force and vigour, he wrote a piece, intitled, *The History of the Succession to the Crown of England*, with a view to favour the attempt made to exclude the duke of York from the throne. In the same spirit he published, in 1681, *A just and modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments*. In 1688 he acted as council for the seven bishops at their trial; and argued against the Dispensing power with great strength of reason. Having heartily concurred in the revolution, he received from king William the honour of knighthood, and was successively appointed solicitor-general, attorney-general, keeper of the great seal, and last of all, in 1697, lord high chancellor of England. At the same time he was created a peer of the realm by the title of lord Somers, baron of Evesham in the county of Worcester. But after having enjoyed, for ten years and upwards, the confidence of his sovereign and the favour of the public, he was, in 1700, removed from his post of chancellor, and the next year

was accused by the Commons of high crimes and misdemeanors. The lords, however, very justly acquitted him. He then retired from all public business, and was chosen president of the Royal Society. In 1706 he had a principal hand in concluding the union between England and Scotland. In 1708, he was made president of the council; but upon the change of the ministry in 1710, was removed from that employment. Soon after, his health began to decline, and even his faculties to be impaired; and it was owing to this circumstance, that, upon the accession of king George the First, he had no other post than a seat at the council-table. He died of an apoplectic fit April the 26th, 1716. Mr. Addison has drawn his character to great advantage in the *Freeholder*. Swift, though he could not deny his merit, yet, as his manner is in all affairs where party is concerned, has endeavoured to give an invidious turn to his most virtuous actions, and his most excellent endowments. Besides the pieces already mentioned, lord Somers was the author of several other treatises; and a few years after his death there appeared a collection of scarce tracts, collected by his lordship, in 16 vols. 4to.

At WHITTINGTON, near Worcester, Osborn, lord lieutenant or earl of Worcestershire, about the end of the seventh century, founded a monastery, which seems to have continued till the year 774, after which all its estates came to the church of Worcester, and were part of the endowment of the bishopric.

At WHISTON, near Worcester, was a priory, valued at the suppression at 56 l. a year.

KEMSEY, a village seated on the river Severn, three miles south of Worcester, where the bishops, before the conquest, had a noble palace; but it has been long since demolished, insomuch,
that

that the place where it stood is not now discernable. In the reign of Henry the Third Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, and his adherents, having got the king into their possession, after the battle of Lewes in Suffex, carried him along with them in their several marches, and coming out of South-Wales, brought him to this place, and lodged him in the bishop's palace. But hearing that prince Edward, with an army, was at Worcester, they left it the next day and went to Evesham, where they forced the prince to come to a battle, when Montfort himself was slain with many of the barons, and the king rescued. Here are some remains of a square camp, with single large ramparts. There was a college here, founded by Alwin, bishop of Worcester, in the year 868.

About ten miles to the south of Worcester is UPTON, which is seated on the river Severn, one hundred and one miles north-west of London. It is a place of great antiquity, as appears from the Roman coins frequently dug up there, which proves it to be a station of the Romans before the Saxons came into Britain; and Dr. Stukeley supposes it to be the Ypocesta of Ravennus. It has a bridge over the river Severn, a harbour for barges, and a charity-school for sixteen girls. Its market is kept on Tuesdays, and it has four fairs, held on the first Thursday after Midlent, and on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, horned cattle and sheep; on the 10th of July, and the Thursday before the 21st of September, for horses, cattle, sheep and leather.

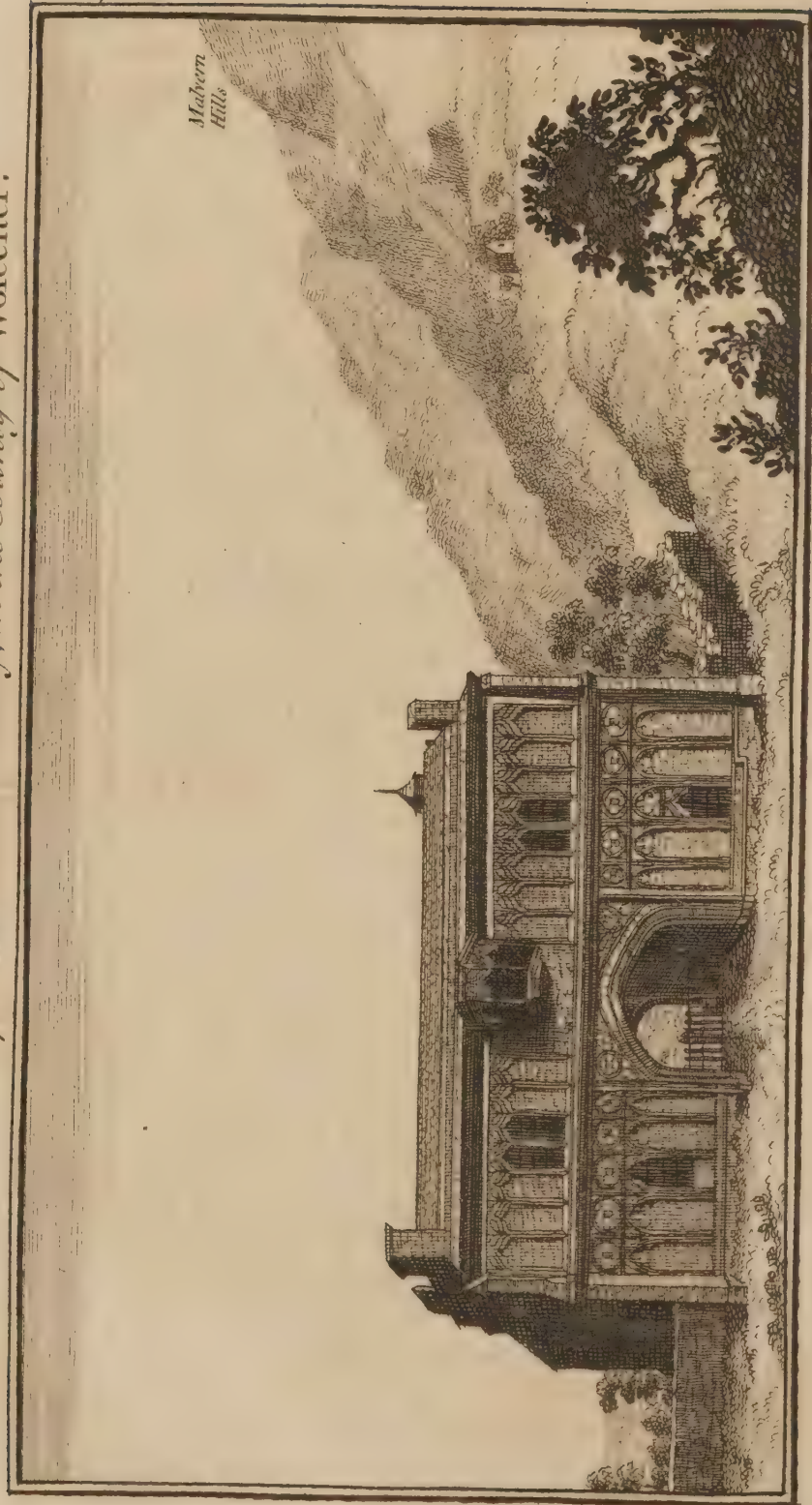
HANLEY is seated on the river Severn, a little more than a mile north-west of Upton, and has been famous for its castle, which, according to Camden, anciently belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester. Others maintain, the ancient possessors were the Beauchamps, and in the reign

of king John, Walter Beauchamp of Elmley was governor of this castle. From this family it passed to the Dispensers, earls of Gloucester, and from them to the Clares. Opposite to this village and castle are Malvern hills, which run in a ridge for seven miles together, and are of considerable breadth.

Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, in the sixteenth century, was born of mean parents at Hanley, and educated at Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, in Oxford. Having taken the degrees of master and bachelor of arts, he entered into orders, and obtained some considerable ecclesiastical preferments. He was likewise a particular favourite of cardinal Wolsey, and of Cromwell, earl of Essex, by whose interest he was appointed ambassador to several foreign courts. While he resided at Rome in that capacity, he behaved with such insolence, that the pope threatened to burn him alive, or to throw him into a caldron of melted lead. In 1538 he was advanced to the bishopric of Hereford; and, before his consecration, was translated to that of London. He concurred heartily in all the steps taken by king Henry the Eighth to effect the reformation; but, upon the accession of king Edward the Sixth, he refused to acknowledge his majesty's supremacy, for which reason he was deprived of his bishopric, and thrown into prison. He was, however, upon the accession of queen Mary, not only released from his confinement, but restored to his see: and he now gave full scope to his sanguinary temper; for he is said to have burned, or otherwise destroyed, in the space of three years, no less than two hundred Protestants. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was again deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the Marshalsea, where he continued ten years; and dying there September the

The North View of Great Malvern Abbey, in the County of Worcester.

Vol. X. pa. 101.



*Malvern
Hills*

the 5th, 1569, was privately interred in St. George's Church-yard, in Southwark.

GREAT MALVERN is a village situated five miles north-west of Upton, and was formerly famous for its Benedictine Abbey, seated at the foot of one of the hills, about four miles to the west of the Severn. In the Saxon times it was an hermitage, in which lived one Urso d'Abitot; but in the eighteenth year of the reign of king William the First, it was made a priory of Benedictines, by an hermit named Aldwin, who gave it large possessions; and Henry the First, by his charter, dated in the year 1227, granted and confirmed to the monks many lands, with considerable privileges and immunities. Richard lord Clifford was a great benefactor to it, as were also king Henry the Third, Edward the First, Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, and several others. It was originally a cell to the abbey of Westminster, but at length became a free abbey. At the dissolution its revenue was valued at 308l. 1s. 5d. by Dugdale, and at 375l. 6d. by Speed. This abbey is still standing, or, at least, so much of it as makes a handsome house, which Dr. Stukeley considers as only the gate-house of the abbey; and if his opinion be well founded, the abbey itself must have been a very large and beautiful structure. The architecture of this ancient building is Gothic, and extremely beautiful, considering the time in which it was erected. This structure was lately, if it is not still, the property of Sir Thomas Savage, Esq; and of this we have given an engraved view.

The church of this village is very large and beautiful, with curious painted glass in all the windows, and several old monuments.

At LITTLE MALVERN, which is seated about three miles to the south, in a deep valley among

the hills, was erected in the year 1171, by Joceline and Edred, two religious brothers, who successively became priors of the house. William de Blois, bishop of Winchester, among others, was a generous benefactor to this house, which was a cell to the abbey of Worcester; and at the time of the suppression, had a prior and seven monks, who had a yearly income, valued at 98l. 10s. 9d.

We shall now return back to Worcester, and proceed five miles north-east, in the road which leads to DROITWICH, or DURTWICH, a town that is supposed to have received its name from its salt-pits, anciently called Wiches, and its dirty situation upon the river Salwarp, which about four miles from thence falls into the Severn. It is ninety-five miles distant from London, and was incorporated by king John, and afterwards by king James the First; it is at present governed by a bailiff, a recorder, burgessees, and other officers. The bailiff and recorder are both justices of the peace, and the former is of the quorum. The town consists only of about 400 houses, and yet has four churches, namely, St. Peter's, St. Nicholas's, St. Andrew's, and Dodderhill-church. This town is famous for its excellent white salt, which is made here in vast quantities. These works are of great antiquity; for in Domesday-book it is said, that every week, in the season of wealing, the king and earl received for a tax, on Friday, sixteen bullions, a sum of money, not now well understood; however, it is sufficient to prove, that salt was made here long before the conqueror's survey was compiled. Express mention is also made in the reign of king Athelstan, of the salt produced in this town. Three salt-pits are here only made use of; these afford the saltest brine, and one of these pits yield as much of it, in twenty-four hours, as will produce four hundred
and

and fifty bushels of salt : but what is most remarkable is, there being springs of fresh water, running in some places, almost contiguous to the salt springs, and that there are even several salt springs in the channel of the river Salwarp. The town is much enriched by these salt-works, the proprietors of which are a corporation ; and no person, who is not a proprietor, can be a burges of the town, or have a vote in the election of the two representatives it sends to parliament. This town has a market on Fridays, and three fairs, held on Good-Friday, the twenty-eighth of October, and the twenty-first of December, for linen-cloth and hats.

Two miles north by west of Droitwich is WESTWOOD, where Eustatia de Say, and her son Osbert Fitz Hugh, founded a Benedictine nunnery, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and made it a cell to the abbey of Fontevraud in Normandy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had six nuns at the time of the dissolution in 1453, when its annual revenues were valued at 78l. 1 s. 10d. per annum.

Five miles to the south-east of Droitwich is BROMESGROVE, a town seated on the road from Stratford to Kidderminster, eleven miles east north-east of Worcester, twenty-six west south-west of Coventry, and one hundred and eighteen north-west of London. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and has considerable manufactures, both of linen and woollen cloth. It was formerly a borough, and sent representatives to parliament. It contains about four hundred houses, and is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, aldermen, and other officers. Here is a charity-school founded by Sir Thomas Cook, for teaching and cloathing twelve boys, and putting them out apprentices. Its market is kept on Tuesdays, and is very con-

siderable for corn and provisions ; and it has two fairs, held on the twenty-fourth of June, and the first of October, for linen-cloth, cheese, and horses.

About two miles west of Bromesgrove is DODFORD, a village which had a small priory of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as early as the reign of king John, which had a revenue, valued at the dissolution, at only 7 l. a year.

Near four miles to the east by north of Bromesgrove is BRODESLEY, or BORDESLEY abbey, which was founded for Cistercian monks in the year 1183, by the empress Matilda, the mother of king Henry the Second. She endowed it with lands and revenues, and exempted it from all secular services. Thus, being a royal foundation, it met with several benefactors. Roger de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, bestowed land upon it, as did also Nicholas de Stafford, sheriff of Staffordshire, whom the monks received into their fraternity ; and Henry de Montford gave them a fishery near Hillborough, in the river Avon. These donations were confirmed by Richard the First. William Beauchamp also gave land to this abbey, and Thomas earl of Warwick, his descendant, ordered his executors to cause masses to be sung here for his soul, and alms to be distributed soon after his funeral. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution was endowed with a revenue, that was valued at 388 l. 9s. 10 d. per annum.

At ALLCHURCH, a village three miles north-east of Bromesgrove, are two fairs, held on the twenty-second of April, and the tenth of August, for all sorts of cattle, especially sheep and lambs.

Near three miles north-west of Allchurch, and five miles north of Bromesgrove, is BELLBROUGHTON, a village that has two fairs, held on the first Monday in April, and the Monday before the eighteenth of October, for horned cattle, horses, and cheese.

Seven miles to the northward of Allchurch, and ten to the north by east of Bromesgrove, is KINGS NORTON, a village that has two fairs, held on the twenty-fifth of April, and the fifth of September, for all sorts of cattle.

From Bromesgrove a road extends nine miles north-west to KIDDERMINSTER, which stands upon the eastern bank of the river Stour, one hundred and twenty-eight miles north-west of London, and is a large, compact, well inhabited town, which had many years ago five hundred houses, and these have been daily encreasing, in proportion to its trade. In the year 1758 the lord Foley contracted for building one hundred and fifty new houses to accommodate the workmen, and afterwards for as many more. It was formerly famous for the woollen manufacture, called Kidderminster stuff, but they have now woollen manufactures of various kinds, in which they employ no less than one thousand looms, and among the rest they weave fine carpets. It was anciently a borough, and sent members to parliament, and is at present governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgeses, twenty-five common council-men, and other officers. It has a town-hall, a handsome church, two good free-schools, a charity-school, and two alms-houses, one founded by Sir Edward Blunt, and the other by Sir Edward Clere. It has a good weekly market on Thursdays, and three fairs, held on Holy-Thurs-day, three weeks after Holy-Thursday, and the

fourth of September, for horses, horned cattle, cheese, linen and woollen cloth.

Eight miles to the northward of Kidderminster is STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, so called from its situation on the river Stour, and the stone bridge here built over it, one hundred and seventeen miles north-west of London. It is a well-built place, and has been much enriched by its iron and glass works, by the former of which, great estates were raised by the father of Sir Andrew Scrawley, and by Mr. Richard Foley. Here are no less than nine or ten glass-houses, in which are made drinking glasses, bottles, and glass for windows. It is also famous for the making of crucibles, the clay in this neighbourhood being supposed to be the best adapted to that manufacture of any in England. Here is likewise a manufacture of cloth. This town is governed by a bailiff and other officers. A new church has been built here by contributions, which amounted in the whole to 2000 l. and was finished in the year 1742, when, by act of parliament, it was made a parish-church, separate from and independent of Old Swinford. Here are also several meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters, and a free grammar-school, with a library, well endowed by king Edward the Sixth. The town has a market on Fridays, and two fairs, held on the twenty-ninth of March for horses and other cattle, and on the eighth of September for cattle of all sorts, and particularly sheep.

OLD SWINFORD is about a mile to the east of Stourbridge. Here Thomas Foley, the son of Richard Foley of Stourbridge, founded and endowed a noble hospital for the education of sixty boys, who are also maintained and clothed. Accord-
ing

ing to his appointment, they are to be admitted between the ages of seven and eleven, and are cloathed and governed much after the same manner, as the Blue-coat-boys of Christ-church hospital in London.

Near Stourbridge is HAGLEY, the noble seat of the lord Littelton, which has been rebuilt by his Lordship, and may be esteemed one of the finest seats in the county. It is particularly admired for the beauty of its gardens, which are disposed in the greatest taste imaginable. The stranger is first conducted among the shrubs, of which there is a very great variety, in a most flourishing state. The church stands in the park, retired and covered with trees, and is chiefly remarkable for the elegant and simple monument erected by his lordship, for his beloved Lucy, his first wife, on which is a long inscription in Latin and English. From the church, you proceed through a winding path, up a hill, to a column supporting a statue of Frederic Prince of Wales, whence you have a view of the house and of the country over it: the bleak mountains and the Malvern hills on the left. From hence the winding walk is continued through a grove, which affords a view of lord Stamford's grounds to a pavilion, dedicated to the immortal Thompson. From thence you pass by a ruin, a pavilion, and a seat in an amphytheatre of wood; and thence by a pit of hard, red stone, to Jacob's Well, which brings you to a strait walk by the park pales, on the outside of which stands the parsonage house; hanging woods are seen on the left, and at a distance appear white cottages, and the country.

You now enter a walk winding to the right, with a view of Clee-hills: this leads into a grove, whence a view of the tower breaks in. Hence you arrive at a rotunda of the Ionic order;

from which you look down across water and a lawn, to the Palladian bridge. You then wind down the hill into a wood, where, in a deep recess, by a purling rill, is a retired bench; from this you wind to the left up hill, and find an urn inscribed to that sweet and elegant poet Alexander Pope. Hence you come to a gentle fall of water, and to a lawn encircled with wood, from which is a steep ascent to the ruined tower, which from its top affords an immensely extended view of the country: Dudley, Worcester, Clee-hills, the Wrekin at forty, and Radnor-tump of eighty miles distance.

You now descend to a triangular water, where there is a good view of the tower, and then wind through the hanging-wood to the seat of Contemplation, a fine close scene, well contrasted with that vast expanse of prospect which the tower afforded, and admirably fitted to relieve the eye, tired with the great and distant object it had been viewing. You then soon arrive at a hermitage, in which are the following lines from Milton's *Il Penseroso*.

“ And may at last my weary age,
 “ Find out the peaceful Hermitage,
 “ The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 “ Where I may sit, and rightly spell,
 “ Of every star that heaven doth shew,
 “ And every herb that sips the dew,
 “ Till old experience do attain,
 “ To something like prophetic strain,
 “ These pleasures melancholy give,
 “ And I with thee will choose to live.”

This spot affords two views of the country, and a water below. You hence return on the left by the water, to a cave of roots looking on it, and to
 an

an alcove of pebbles fronting another water. The path here winds to the right, up hill to a fine view of the country, and of the house in the bottom ; and you come to a seat where there is a most noble view, and upon this seat are, with great propriety, inscribed the following beautiful lines from Milton's Paradise Lost :

“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of good !

“Almighty! thine this everlasting frame

“ Thus wond’rous fair! thyself how wond’rous
then

2. Unspeakable ! who sits above these heavens

“ To us invifible, or dimly feen

“ In these thy lowest works ; yet these declare

“Thy goodness beyond thought, and power
divine.”

You turn from this glorious view into a thicker, whence you have a look at the Doric pavilion, Thompson's seat, and the obelisk. Hence you come to a seat, which affords a view over a heath to the Wrekin; and then to another, which was Mr. Pope's favourite, inscribed

QUIETI ET MUSIS.

Before it is a lawn, backed with a rising wood, and a view of Thompson's seat, and the obelisk. Still winding through the wood, you come to an open lawn with sheep-walks, and a clump on the top, a scene which lord Anson used to say, greatly resembled some parts of the island of Tinian. Indeed, it is truly rural and picturesque.

Now descending to a hollow of irregular wood, with water breaking out variously, you arrive at a bench.

a bench, on which is the following inscription from Virgil.

“ Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori ;

“ Hic nemus : hic ipso tecum consumerer aevo.”

Thence you proceed through a serpentine walk, by a fine trout stream, with a delightful irregular thicket, and fine rising lawn ; over the water one way is seen the rotunda, and Pope's seat backed with a theatre of wood ; and over another water backed with trees, the Palladian bridge, over which the distant hills are seen. Hence, through a gate, you enter the fairy ground, which appears to be all enchantment. A noise of water is heard ; a trickling rill is seen ; then a mossy cave in the front of a cascade. This is a scene that beggars all description. Hence you come to a small vale, encompassed with lawrels and flowers. Among the lawrels is a long gentle fall of water. A gloomy scene, where the distant falls of water are heard ; and thence you have a view over a swelling lawn to Thompson's seat. Here you wind down the hill, hearing all the way, the sound of cascades.

In short, it is impossible for words to convey an adequate idea of these delightful scenes. These grounds, and the Elysium in the neighbourhood, to an attentive observer, have all the merit of a fine composition in poetry or painting, and while nature is only consulted, infinitely surpass all the boasted designs of art.

Let us now come to the house. The hall is adorned with statues and busts ; the chimney-piece is supported by two Herculeſes, over which is a bas relief of Pan courting Diana. The library, which has a choice collection of the most valuable authors,

authors, is adorned with several busts, and the portraits of Gilbert West, Thompson, and Pope, with his dog Bounce. The dressing-room is adorned with the portraits of a considerable number of persons related to the family, and some others. In the best chamber are the three Maries and a dead Christ, by Vandyck ; a sea-piece by Storck ; a lady unknown, by Sir Peter Lely ; a landscape, by Brueghel ; and a moon-light at sea. In another dressing-room are Charles the Second, and his queen, by Housman ; a landscape, by Wotton ; horses, by Glow ; Arcadian shepherds, by Cipriani ; Sir H. Littelton, by Greenhill ; an alto relievo from Rome, by Viviano ; a battle, by Wych ; the triumph of Bacchus ; a drawing, by Cipriani ; a boy in the character of Bacchus, by Dobson ; David and Goliath's head, by Jordaens ; a Dutch-woman, by Bloemart, &c. In the saloon are the earl and countess of Carlisle, by Vandyck ; the royal family, also by Vandyck ; the marriage of Neptune and Cybele, by Rubens ; Charles the First and his queen, by Jervois ; Venus reconciling herself to Psyche, by Titian ; and Jacob and his family, by Bassan. The ceiling of the drawing-room is painted by Cipriani ; and here are the portraits of lord Cobham, by Vanloo ; lord Chesterfield by the same ; Mr. Henry Pelham ; lord Hardwicke, by Ramsey, and lord Bath by the same. In the gallery are a number of portraits, and the Virgin and child, an excellent piece, by Vandyck ; and in the supping parlour are two landscapes, by Zuccharelli ; a landscape, by Wilson, and several portraits.

To the north-east of Stourbridge is DUDLEY, which is seated in a small district, encompassed by Staffordshire, in which the castle is seated, though the town is reckoned in this county. The inhabitants have a great manufacture of nails and other iron-

iron-ware, and there are two churches placed at the east end of the longest street. It has a considerable market on Saturdays, for provisions; and three fairs, held on the 8th of May, for cattle, wool and cheese; on the 5th of August, for lambs and other cattle; and on the 2d of October, for horses, horned cattle, wool and cheese.

We shall now return back to Kidderminster, and from thence proceed five miles south by west to BEWDLEY, or BEAWLEY, which was anciently called Beaulieu, which signifies a beautiful place, from its pleasant situation on the declivity of a hill, by the side of the Severn, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles north-west of London. It sent members to parliament so early as the reign of Edward the First, after which there was a long interruption. This town had great privileges granted it by Edward the Fourth, both by sea and land, which were enlarged by Henry the Seventh, and confirmed by his son Henry the Eighth. Henry the Seventh built a palace at Ficknal, near this place, for his son prince Arthur, but it was destroyed in the civil wars. Bewdley was incorporated by king James the First, and governed by a bailiff and burgeses; but the corporation was obliged to surrender their charter in the reign of king Charles the Second; and in that of James the Second they were forced, by the violence of the times, to accept of another. In 1707, on a trial at law, the surrender in the reign of king Charles the Second was judged void, and a new charter was granted by queen Anne, which confirmed the privileges granted by the charter of James the First. In consequence of this, two members were returned to parliament, and two returns made to the sheriff, one by the bailiff of the old corporation, and the other by that of the new. This occasioned a
great

great law-suit, which was at length determined in favour of the new charter ; since which only one representaive has been elected for this borough.

Bewdley is a populous thriving town, though it is not very large. Its church is only a chapel of ease to that of Ribbesford, on the other side of the Severn, over which it has a bridge. It is governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgessees, a recorder, a steward, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The bailiff is justice of the peace, and of the quorum, for the year he officiates, and the succeeding year ; and the recorder is also a justice of the peace. This is a place of considerable trade, by means of the Severn, on which many sorts of goods are sent to Worcester, Tewksbury, Gloucester, Bristol, and Bridgewater, particularly large quantities of salt, hardware, glass, and Manchester goods ; and the town has likewise a great manufacture of Monmouth caps, which are chiefly bought up for the use of the Dutch traders. It has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the 23d of April, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth ; on the 10th of December, for only hogs ; and on the next day, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth.

About three miles to the south of Bewdley is LOWER ARELEY, or KING'S ARELEY, so called to distinguish it from Over Areley, on the other side of the Severn, about four miles to the northward of Bewdley. This village has a small manufactory of hempen cloth. Here was the seat of the Muckelowes, a family of great antiquity, who possessed many manors in the county of Shropshire, before the civil wars between king Charles the First and his parliament, when joining the king's party, they lost almost all their estates ; one of them, major-general Muckelowe was mortally wounded

wounded at the battle of Worcester; the family, in the male line, is lately become extinct, and the estate is possessed by another family, into which the heiress married. The venerable hall, which belonged to this family, is several hundred years old, and there is a very fine prospect from the church and parsonage house, towards the Clent hills, &c. In the church-yard is a remarkable tomb of Sir Harry Coningsby, consisting of a stone wall, about four feet high and thirteen feet long, on which is this inscription in very large letters, without any stops or points.

LITHOLOGEMA QUARE REPOSITVR SIR HARRY

That is, a heap of stones, Wherefore? Sir Harry lies here. The tradition concerning him is this: he was a gentleman of large fortune, who, as he was playing with his son and only child, at one of the windows of his house, the infant sprung out of his arms, and falling into the moat which surrounded the building, was drowned. This dreadful accident had such an effect on the father, that he grew melancholy, and retired to a small house in this parish, where he died, ordering by his will, his body to be buried in the church-yard, his grave to be filled with pebbles, and his tomb as above described, with a stone seat before it, and a walnut-tree at each end.

About two miles to the south of Areley is ASTLEY, a village, in which Ralph de Toned, before the year 1160, founded an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Taurinus, near Ebroix in Normandy; but in the reign of Edward the Fourth this priory was annexed to the college at Westbury in Gloucestershire.

HERTLEBURY, or HARTLEBURY castle, three miles south-east of Bewdley, and ten miles north of Worcester, is an ancient castle or palace of the

The East View of Hardlebury Castle, in the County of Worcester.

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the bishop of Worcester, which has a park belonging to it. This castle was given by Burrhed, or Burdred, king of the Mercians, about the year 850, to Alhun, or Alwinus, bishop of Worcester, and to that see for ever. The castle was begun to be built by Walter de Cantilupe in the reign of Henry the Third, and was finished by Gifford, bishop of the same see, and chancellor to that king, who had obtained his license for that purpose, dated the 8th of June, 1268. A handsome gate-house was erected here, in the latter part of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, but it was demolished in the civil wars, when several parcels of land belonging to the manor were sold by order of parliament, to Thomas Westrow, but they have been since restored to that see; and the castle, which was ruinous, has, by the munificence of several bishops, been rendered a beautiful and elegant structure. For the satisfaction of our readers we have given an engraved view of it.

At GLASSHAMPTON, commonly called GLASSAN, a village about six miles from Bewdley, is a very noble house, the seat of the late Sir Thomas Cookes Winford, Bart. and now of Charles Walcot, late of Walcot in Shropshire, Esq;

Seven miles south by west of Hartlebury castle is WITLEY MAGNA, near which is Witley court, the seat of the late lord Foley. The parish church of this village is a very handsome structure, and all the windows are adorned with painted glass; it was done by Price in the year 1719, and was brought hither from the chapel at Canons, the seat of the late duke of Chandos. This church, though very small, it having but thirty-five pews, is one of the gayest Protestant places of worship in England, it being profusely adorned with painting and gilding.

About nine miles east by north of Witley Magna is TENBURY, or TAMEBURY, so called from its situation on the river Tame, which coming out of Shropshire, first passes by this town, in its course to the Severn. It is situated one hundred and twenty-eight miles north-west by west of London, and is a pretty large, populous, and well built town, which has a plentiful market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, held on the 26th of April, the 18th of July, and the 26th of September, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

This county has produced the following remarkable persons, besides those whose lives we have already given under the places of their birth.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, one of the most gallant knights and most renowned warriors in the fifteenth century, was descended from a series of illustrious ancestors, and was born January 28, 1381, at the manor-house of Salwarpe in this county. At the coronation of king Henry the Fourth, he was created knight of the Bath; and justed and tilted against all comers at the coronation of that king's consort. He distinguished himself greatly in suppressing the rebellions of Owen Glendower and of the two Piercies; and going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, he encountered and overcame some of the bravest knights in the several countries through which he passed. He likewise signalized himself in the wars of France; and upon the death of the regent, John duke of Bedford, king Henry the Fifth's brother, he succeeded him in the government of that kingdom. This post he enjoyed about four years; and dying April the 30th, 1439, in the castle of Roan, his body was brought over to England, and interred in the collegiate church of Warwick.

Samuel Butler, a celebrated poet of the seventeenth century, was the son of a reputable farmer, and was born at Strentham in this county on the 13th of February, 1612. He had his education at Cambridge, but was never matriculated in that university. Having gone through his course of academical learning, he returned to his native county, and became clerk to one Mr. Jefferies, an eminent justice of the peace. From the service of this gentlemen he passed into that of Elizabeth, countess of Kent; and here he enjoyed every opportunity of improving himself by reading and by conversation. He afterwards lived with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell; and it was during his residence in this family that he wrote his admirable poem, called *Hudibras*, under which character, it is generally supposed, he intended to ridicule and burlesque that knight. Upon the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed secretary to Richard, earl of Carbury, lord president of Wales, who constituted him steward of Ludlow castle. But though he received many promises, and some few civilities, from the duke of Buckingham, the earls of Dorset, Clarendon, and others, who admired his genius, and courted his company, yet he could never obtain any establishment that might render him independent; and after living in obscurity to the age of sixty-eight, he died in want, September the 25th, 1680, and was interred, at the expence of a friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's Covent Garden. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, by Mr. alderman Barber. Besides his *Hudibras*, he wrote several other pieces; and several were ascribed to him which he never wrote. They were published after his death in

three

three vols. duodecimo. King Charles the Second, it is said, was so charmed with the merit of Hudibras, that he had got a great part of it by heart; yet was he either so careless in his temper, or so little endowed with the virtue of liberality, that the only mark of favour he ever shewed the author, was a present he made him of three hundred pounds.

William Derham, a most excellent christian, philosopher and divine, in the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, was born November the 26th, 1657, at Stowton near Worcester, and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford. Having finished his studies, and entered into orders, he became successively chaplain to the lady dowager Grey of Warke, vicar of Wargrave in Berkshire, rector of Upminster in Essex, chaplain to George, prince of Wales, afterwards king George the Second, and canon of Windsor. He was likewise chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and proved one of the most useful and most industrious members of that learned body; for he enriched the Philosophical Transactions with many valuable and curious pieces. But his principal performances, and those which have immortalized his memory, were his *Physico-Theology*, and *Astro-Theology*, the former of which appeared in 1713, the latter the year following. And thus having employed himself, during the greatest part of his life, in studying the works of nature, and in promoting the interests of piety and virtue, he resigned his breath April the 5th, 1735, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.



Y O R K S H I R E.

THIS county was called by the Saxons Eboriascyre, but took its present name from the city of York. It is much the largest county in England, and is bounded on the north by the German ocean, and the bishopric of Durham, from which it is separated by the river Tees; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and a small part of Cheshire; and on the west by Lancashire and Westmoreland; it extending in length one hundred and fourteen miles, in breadth eighty, and three hundred and sixty miles in circumference. The city of York, which is nearly in the center of the county, is one hundred and ninety-two miles north-north-west of London.

In the time of the Romans this county was inhabited by the Brigantes, as were the counties of Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the bishopric of Durham; but whence this name is derived, authors are not agreed. According to the French, it signifies boisterous, resolute men. These people had this advantage, that they could be attacked by land only in front, and they had
nothing

nothing to fear from the north. Petelius Cerealis, proprætor under Vespasian, brought the Brigantes under the Roman yoke ; but according to Tacitus they made a brave resistance, and were not entirely conquered till they had fought many battles. This Cerealis had fled before Boadicea, when he was lieutenant of the ninth legion ; for all his foot being cut to pieces, he was glad to escape with his horse. But at this time Vespasian had furnished him with a superior force, and many brave officers, which enabled him to reduce the Brigantes. They had, indeed, been before under the Roman power, but this was rather by treaty and free consent, than by force of arms ; and the efforts they made against Cerealis were, in some sense, the effects of despair, and therefore they sold their lives and liberties at a very dear rate. At length, when the emperor Constantine divided Britain into three parts, namely, into Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Maxima Caesariensis, this county was included in the last, and York was the capital city.

As to the Roman antiquities of Yorkshire, they are very numerous ; for, indeed, the farther we go northward, the more of these are generally found ; the reason of which is, that the Romans having reduced as much of the island as they thought proper to keep, they cantoned their principal force on the frontiers, on which account there are here still many memorials of their stations, as well as many inscriptions still in being, and even some cut on the rocks, which some years ago were legible. Altars, urns, and Roman coins, have likewise been frequently found, and there are three military ways which lead through the city of York ; and upon these were several Roman stations.

When the Saxons were settled in this part of the island, and the whole was divided into seven kingdoms, this county formed a part of that of Northumberland, which was divided into Deira and Bernicia. Yorkshire was under the government of the king of Deira, who after a succession of six kings of Bernicia, in the space of twenty-seven years, became master of the whole; and Yorkshire continued a part of the kingdom of Northumberland, till Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, subdued the other six, and rendered all England subject to his power.

The victorious Egbert was, however, scarcely settled in his dominions, before the Danes arriving in these northern parts, in thirty-five ships, began here their ravages and depredations. Egbert made a brave opposition, but being overpowered by these invaders, lost his two generals Dudda and Osmond, with many soldiers, he himself narrowly escaping. This victory so encouraged the Danes, that after many battles at different times, with various success, they at length got the sovereign power into their own hands; and during this period, many remarkable transactions happened in this county.

After the conquest of England by William the First, that prince settled many of his friends in this county; but this step was not sufficient to preserve the public tranquillity; for many of the Saxon nobility being unwilling to submit to his government, fled into Denmark, where they persuaded king Swain to invade England, in order to recover his right to the throne; upon which he sent his two sons, Harold and Canute, with two hundred sail of ships, in company with Osbern their uncle. They arrived in the Umber in March, 1069, and having landed their men, among whom were many English fugitives, they marched

directly towards York, and took that city. At the same time, Edgar Etheling, a Saxon prince, coming out of Scotland, with a number of English exiles, joined them. William was so exasperated at the Northumbrians, that he was heard to swear, that by God's splendour he would not leave a soul of them alive; and as soon as he entered Yorkshire he executed his threats by terrible ravages. Mean time the Danes kept their post where he durst not attack them. To extricate himself from this difficulty, he sent private emissaries to bribe the general by presents, with leave to plunder the country along the sea coast, provided he would depart when winter was over. This negociation succeeded to his wish, and Osbern retired in the beginning of spring. The king then marched to York to besiege the city, which was defended by an English and Scotch garrison, and they were at length obliged by famine to capitulate; but the siege was no sooner over, than finding it in his power to be revenged on the Northumbrians, he ravaged the country in so merciless a manner, that for sixty miles together, between York and Durham, he is said not to have left a house standing; when the lands lying untilld, the people died in heaps, after having endeavoured to prolong a wretched life, by eating the most unclean animals.

This county bore a considerable part in the principal transactions of the following reigns, particularly in the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the reign of Edward the Fourth there was a rebellion in Yorkshire, fomented by the earl of Warwick, and the duke of Clarence, the king's brother. It was first occasioned by a dispute relating to an old hospital in York; for when the proctors of that hospital went, according to custom, to collect the corn, the husbandmen

bandmen beat them, and sent them away. This small difference soon terminated in an open rebellion, and fifteen thousand men being assembled, threatened to fall upon the city of York: to prevent this the marquis of Montacute, president of the county, gathering a select body of men, attacked and vanquished them before they reached the city, and caused their captain to be immediately beheaded. But this did not put an end to these troubles, for they got other leaders, and were still pursuing their design upon York, but were prevented by the want of artillery, which induced them to march to London.

When king Henry the Eighth had established his supremacy, and an act of parliament allowed the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, to be read in English in the churches, this reformation caused a formidable rebellion in this county, where the people assembled to the number of forty thousand, well provided with horses, arms, and artillery, in order to defend what they termed the faith of Christ, calling their march the Holy and Blessed Pilgrimage, and on their banners were painted on one side Christ on the cross, and on the other a chalice and host. The earl of Shrewsbury being in these parts, immediately assembled an army, and was soon joined by Thomas, duke of Norfolk, lord lieutenant of the county, and others of the nobility, who had a great army under their command, and were ordered to attack the rebels. These were encamped near Doncaster, and terms of accommodation were offered them, to which they refused to listen, and a pitched battle was agreed upon; but happily the river Don being swelled by the rain that fell in the night, they were prevented coming to an engagement, and by the mediation of some of the nobility, a pardon was obtained, which most

of the rebels accepted, and returned home. Some, indeed, would not submit, but were soon reduced by force, and their leaders put to death.

The air of this county is different in the three different parts into which it is divided. Thus, in the North Riding it is colder and purer than in either of the others. In the East Riding, the neighbourhood of the German ocean, and the great estuary of the Humber, render it less pure and healthy; but on the hilly parts, towards the north-west, is a large tract called the Wolds, in which the air is but little effected by the neighbourhood of the sea; and in the West Riding, the air is sharper, and esteemed more salubrious, than in the other two. The purity of the air is sufficiently evinced by the longevity of several of its inhabitants. Thus at Skipton lived many years one Robert Montgomery, a native of Scotland, who at one hundred and twenty six years of age, went about a begging. At Dent, a village, seated by a small river of the same name, south-west of Askrig, there lived two persons, the father and son, who, in 1664, were summoned as witnesses upon a trial at York assizes, when the father was above one hundred and thirty-nine years of age, and the son upwards of one hundred. But a much more remarkable instance of longevity, was Henry Jennings, who died in 1670, at one hundred and sixty-nine years of age, of whom we shall give a more particular account in treating of the place of his residence.

This extensive county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Derwent, the Ouse, the Hull, the Swale, the Ure, the Nidd, the Wharfe, the Aire, the Calder, the Don, the Tees, and the Ribble; to which may be added the Humber, which is more properly an estuary, or gulf, and receives most of the above rivers.

The

The Derwent rises not far from Whitby, a town on the coast of the German ocean, and running south, and then west, receives the Rye, and several lesser streams, when turning to the southward, it passes by New Malton and Howden, and winding to the eastward, discharges itself into the Ouse, just before its influx into the Humber.

The Hull rises in a wild part of the county called York Would, and running south and east, passes by Beverley, and then flowing to the southward, falls into the Humber at Kingston upon Hull.

The Ouse is composed of several rivers, and begins to take this name about the city of York, at the junction of the rivers Swale and Ure, near Aldborough, a few miles to the north-west of York. This river passes through the city of York, and then running to the southward, winds south-east by Selby, and then turning to the eastward, receives the Derwent near Howden, and falls into the western extremity of the Humber.

The Swale rises near the spring of the Ure, and runs with a rapid stream south-east, through a tract of country called Swaledale, to Richmond, near which it falls with great violence down some rocks, forming a cataract, whence it continues its course south-east, and falls into the Ure at Aldborough.

The Ure rises in a mountainous tract on the borders of Westmoreland, and running east, passes by Askrig, Middleham, Masham, and turning south-east, flows by Rippon and Boroughbridge; soon after which it receives the Swale, and passing on towards York, its name is changed to that of the Ouse.

The Nidd rises among the Craven hills, and passing by Ripley and Knaresborough, falls into the Swale.

The Wharfe, or Wherefe, rises also in the wild stony tract called Craven hills, in the north-west part of the county, and running south-east, almost parallel to the Nidd, passes by Ottley, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, after which it falls into the river Ouse, a little to the north of Selby.

The Are rises at the bottom of a hill near Settle, in the north-east part of the county, not far from the borders of Lancashire, and runs with a slow and gentle stream by Skipton, then winds to the east and south east, and passing by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snaith, is joined by the Don, and soon after falls into the Ouse.

The Calder rises in Lancashire, and running eastward, falls into the Are, about five miles north-east of Wakefield.

The Don, of Dune, rises near the borders of Cheshire, and running south-east to Sheffield, directs its course north-east, passing by Rotherham and Doncaster, and falls into the Are at Snaith, near its influx into the Ouse.

The Tees separates this county from the bishopric of Durham, where it has been already described, and running east and north-east, falls into the German ocean, in the north-east extremity of the county.

The Ribble rises among the Craven hills, and running south by Settle and Gisborne, passes into Lancashire.

The less considerable streams of this county are the Rother, the Cock, the Washbrook, the Idle, the Hebden, the Went, the Dent, the Kebeck, the Hyde, the Foulness, the Gret, and the Revel.

Yorkshire has several mineral springs, one of the principal of which is at Malton, also called
New

New Malton, in the road from York to Scarborough, and being strongly impregnated with iron is called Malton-Spaw. Seven pints of this water contain three drams and a half, of a reddish brown sediment, which has an austere bitterish taste, the salt of which is a calcarious nitre, though different in some sense from others; for it will not ferment with oil of vitrol, nor with spirit of salt; but it will turn greenish with syrup of violets. The mud and scum of this water, will dry up and heal old ulcers, scabs and tetters in a wonderful manner. Internally, the water works agreeably by stool and urine, unless the stomach be foul, and then it will vomit the first day or two. The common dose is from three pints to six: but some think smaller doses would be more proper. It is good in the hypocondriac melancholy, in an asthma with spitting of blood, and in internal ulcers and bleedings. It is also recommended in obstructions of the bowels, and in a relaxation, weakness, and languidness of the body, it being a strengthener and deobstruent as as well as a purge.

At Croft, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the confines of the bishopric of Durham, is a spring of fine, clear, sparkling water, with a strong smell of sulphur. A gallon yields one hundred and seventy-seven grains of a very white sediment, which has a strong smell like that of hawthorn flowers. It consists of lime-stone, nitre, and sea-salt; but the nitre is double or treble to the latter. It is a purging water, if drank from four pints to nine, and is said to have performed many eminent cures, both by drinking and bathing.

Scarborough water is the most noted in all Yorkshire, and was discovered about one hundred and sixty years ago. It has been much used of

late years, not only at the fountain head, but at distant places. The taste is bitterish and ferruginous; it curdles with soap, and yields a large white grumous sediment with oil of tartar. A gallon yields about two hundred and eighty-four grains of a reddish white colour, with a bitter, saltish, and roughish taste. It destroys the sourness of acids, ferments strongly therewith, and turns of a light green with syrup of violets. The proportion of earth to the saline parts, is as sixty-six to one hundred and fifty. The water has been found good in hectic fevers, the rheumatism, scurvy, preternatural thirst, recent and partial inflammations, and diseases of the skin. It is also good in disorders of the stomach from intemperance, as well as in hypocondriac and hysteric disorders; in asthmas, in habitual costiveness, the heart-burn, and in all cases where purging is indicated. Some recommend it against all preternatural evacuations, as gleans, the *fluor albus* and bloody urine, to which may be added the green sickness.

At Harrogate, two miles north-west of Knaresborough, in the West Riding, is supposed to be the strongest sulphureous water in Great Britain. A gallon of that commonly drank, for there are three wells, contains two ounces of pure sea-salt, and near two scruples of earth; therefore the predominating salt must needs be marine. A warm bath made with this water cures aches, bruises, strains, lameness, weakness of the back, beginning of the dropsy, and paralytic pains and weakness. It also dissolves hard swellings, cures old ulcers, and all diseases of the skin; it has great power in easing the gout and sciatica. Internally drank from three to four pints, it purges briskly, and raises the spirits. It powerfully cleanses the stomach and intestines, killing all sorts of worms; besides

besides which it will cure the cold scurvy, and helps the jaundice of many years standing. It also cures disorders of the spleen, the green sickness, cramp, the head-ach, and the king's evil.

Broughton water proceeds from a spring, in the road from Skipton in Yorkshire, to Coln in Lancashire, the village being in the mid-way between those two places. It is of a whitish colour, and colder than common water, as is observable in others of the sulphureous kind. A gallon contains four drams of sediment, the fourth part of which is earth, and the rest sea-salt and nitre. Its virtues are much the same as those of Harrogate water, but weaker.

At Wigglesworth, a village in the West-Riding, four miles south of Settle, is a spring remarkable for yielding an alkaline nitrous salt. It is very black, and has a strong smell of sulphur, with a saltish taste, and lathers with soap; but will not curdle milk. Three gallons yields seven drams of sediment, of which six scruples and a half are black earth, and the rest salt. The country people drink four or five pints of this water as a vomit, and six or seven as a purge; but it seems strange that more should be required for the latter than the former.

At Newton-dale in the North-Riding, twelve miles west by north of Whitby, is a water that is cold, and very astringent; and petrifies every thing in its course, producing various beautiful incrustations and figures. It effectually cures loosenesses and bleedings of every kind, both in man and beast; and quickly and wonderfully restores weakened joints, that are even beginning to be distorted, by bathing therein.

Knareborough is noted for a dropping well. The water is very cold, extremely limpid and

sweet, and will let fall a white sediment, with oil of tartar. It has a petrifying quality, and its particles consist chiefly of spar and some sulphur; a gallon of the water that fell from the petrifying rock, yielded one hundred and eighty-five grains of sediment, of which seven scruples and four grains, left five scruples and four grains of earth, which would ferment with acids; and there were two scruples of salt, which shot into nitrous crystals. It cures inveterate fluxes of the belly, bloody fluxes, and the diabetes, as well as all preternatural discharges of blood, and it also cures colliquative sweats, as well as ulcers of the bowels, and hectic fevers. Three half pints are a dose.

In York-Would, after very rainy seasons, water frequently gushes out of the earth, and rises to a considerable height. These jets the country people call *Vipsies*, or *Gypsies*, and imagine them to be the fore-runners of famine, and other public calamities. This phenomena is thus accounted for. It is supposed that the rain water, being received and collected in large basons or caverns within the hills of this mountainous tract, finds a vent below, towards the bottom of the hills; but the vent being too small for the water to issue out, as fast as it is collected above, it is forced up into jets or spouts, upon the same principle, as that upon which artificial fountains are formed; hence, after springs in summers, so wet as to produce these spouts, a scarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout the kingdom, whence these prognostics of famine are better founded than most others.

Among the remarkable curiosities of this county, we ought not to omit a spring, at a village called *Giggleswick*, about half a mile from *Settle*,

tle, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in an hour, when the water alternately sinks and rises two feet.

With respect to the soil and fertility of this extensive county, it is very different in its three different ridings, which make it necessary to anticipate its general division into three parts called Ridings. The name Riding is a corruption of the Saxon word Trithing, which was applied to the third part of a county or province; and though this division into ridings is now peculiar to Yorkshire, it was before the conquest used, with respect to several other counties in the north of England. Each of the ridings of Yorkshire is as large as most counties, and these are distinguished by the names of the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding.

The North-Riding bounds the other two on the north, and is divided into two parts: Blackmoor, the eastern part, which lies towards the German ocean, and consists of a hilly, rocky, and woody country; but is far from being barren, for it abounds with the necessaries of life. The north-west part called Richmondshire, from Richmond, the capital of the district, consists of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful. The mountains contain mines of copper, lead, allum, stone, jet, marble, and coal; but only the allum and coal mines are wrought. These mountains feed deer of a very large size, and also goats. Swaledale abounds with fine pastures; and Wentefdale, which is watered by the Ure, is a rich fertile valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea-coast are found great quantities of

jet, and at Eggleston, to the north-west of Richmond, is a fine quarry of marble.

The East Riding, which is the least of the three, has a dry, sandy, and barren soil, yet the sea coast and vallies are very fruitful, and the Wouds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses, and sheep. There is no want of wood and pit-coal for firing; but these are neglected on account of the cheapness of coals. This division yields also great plenty of jet, and allum stones. The sea near this coast swarms with herrings, in the herring season; large turbot, and a great variety of other fish are also caught here; and the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh water fish.

The soil of the West Riding is, like the others, very different. On the western side of this division, the land is hilly and stony, and consequently not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys afford plenty of good meadow and pasture-ground; and on the side next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley. Oats are cultivated in the most barren parts of this district in great abundance. This riding is also famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle; and there are some trees which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the chesnut, yew, and fir. This riding abounds with parks and chaces. Near Sheffield in this riding, is a park, where in the last century, an oak was cut down, which had ten thousand feet of board in it; and in the same park another prodigious oak was felled, the trunk of which was so large, that as it lay on the ground, two men on horseback, on each side, could not see the crowns of each others hats. The town of Sherborn is remarkable for fine cherries. There are here likewise many pits of coal and jet. At Tadcaster there is a quarry of limestone,

stone, and at Sherborn is a sort of stone, which, when first taken out of the ground, is soft, but when exposed to the weather, becomes hard and durable. There are also in many parts of this riding mines of stone, which being calcined after a peculiar process, allum is extracted from them.

With respect to this county in general, the face of the country is, in some parts, more delightful than imagination can conceive. The intermixture of high mountains, gently rising hills, and beautiful vallies; with rocks and precipices of a stupendous height, embellished with hanging woods, and the finest cataracts, all conspire to form a vast variety of the most enchanting landscapes, in which this county excels, not only every other in Great-Britain, but, perhaps, any country of the same extent in the whole world. Several of these will be described in treating of the towns near which they lie; and we shall content ourselves here with giving a view of a part of the North Riding.

On advancing towards the village of Middleton, which is situated five miles to the north-east of Richmond, the most glorious prospects open to the view; upon the left you look down, over a fine extensive valley, intersected with hedges and a few walls, into sweet inclosures, which below the point of view are seen distinct, though they are almost numberless; scattered trees, houses, and villages, ornament the scene in a manner that will not admit of description. Beneath your feet, at the bottom of a vast precipice, rolls the Tees, which breaks into noble sheets of water, and throws a magnificence over the scene, that is extremely striking; another river, winding thro' the vale, is seen to join the Tees, and they exhibit no less than above twenty sheets of water, scattered over the plain, in the most exquisite manner:

ner: the trembling reflection of the sun-beams, from so many spots, in such a range of beauty, has an effect astonishingly fine.

After you leave Middleton, the eye of the traveller is again regaled with the most luxuriant beauties that inanimate nature can exhibit. The vales to the left are exquisitely pleasing: in some places, the road hangs over the Tees, on the brink of wild precipices; and in others, the river winds from it. The plain is about a mile and a half broad, and surrounded with mountains. The serpentine course of the Tees is amazingly fine. It bends into noble sheets of water, quite across the valley, and nothing can be more pleasing than the numerous inclosures on its banks, covered with the freshest verdure, cut by hedges, and scattered with straggling trees and clumps of wood. Several villages enliven the scene, and from the hills around this paradise, innumerable cascades pour down the rocky cliffs, and render every spot elegantly romantic. On continuing the road through this delightful region, you cross wild moors, that serve as a contrast to the beautiful scenes you have beheld, and render those that follow more charming. After passing New Bigins, you come to a spot called Dirt-pit, one of the most exquisite bird's-eye landscapes in the world: it is a small deep sequestered vale, containing a few inclosures of a delightful verdure, finely contrasted by the blackness of the surrounding mountains.

Leaving this enchanting region, you cross a very different country, that partakes more of the terrible sublime than the pleasing and beautiful. Here you ride through rapid streams, climb along the sides of rocks, cross bleak mountains, and ride up the channel of torrents, as the only sure way of escaping the bogs, listening to the roar of a cataract, which appears tremendous.

Upon

Upon arriving at the banks of the Tees, where it pours down the rock, steeples of wood prevent your seeing it, but the roar is prodigious. In order to obtain a full view of this tremendous cataract, you must crawl from rock to rock, and reach from bough to bough, till you get to the bottom, under this noble fall, where the whole river, divided by one rock, into two vast torrents, pours down a perpendicular precipice of near eighty feet; the force of the water throwing up such a foam and misty rain, that the sun never shines without the appearance of a large and brilliant rain-bow. The whole scene is amazingly romantic, for on every side it is walled in with pendant rocks a hundred feet high, projecting in bold and threatening cliffs, covered with hanging woods, whose only nourishment, one would imagine, arose from the perpetually descending rain.

For this, and many other descriptions, we are obliged to the ingenious Mr. Young, and shall here continue the description of this part of the country, in that gentleman's own words.

“ Leaving this tremendous scene, says he, I
 “ dismissed the guide; and attempting to pene-
 “ trate farther among the mountains, lost my
 “ way, in passing a straggling wood; a circum-
 “ stance which would not have proved agreea-
 “ ble, had I not accidentally blundered upon a spot,
 “ which thoroughly repaid us for all the anxiety
 “ of taking a wrong road. We had not traver-
 “ sed many miles over the moors, before a most
 “ enchanting landscape, as if dropped from hea-
 “ ven, in the midst of this wild desert, at once
 “ blessed our eyes. In ascending a very steep
 “ rocky hill, we were obliged to alight and lead
 “ our horses; nor was it without some difficulty
 “ that we broke through a shrubby steep of thorns,
 “ briars, and other underwood; but when it was
 “ effected,

“ effected, we found ourselves at the brink of a
 “ precipice, with a sudden and unexpected view
 “ before our eyes, of a scene more enticingly plea-
 “ sing than fancy can paint. Would to heaven I
 “ could unite in one sketch the chearfulness of
 “ Zuccarelli, with the gloomy terrors of Pou-
 “ sin, the glowing brilliancy of Claud, with
 “ the romantic wildness of Salvator Rosa. Even
 “ with such powers it would be difficult to sketch
 “ the view which at once broke in upon our ra-
 “ vished eyes.

“ Incircled by a round of black mountains, we
 “ beheld a valley, which, from its peculiar beau-
 “ ty, one would have taken for the favourite spot
 “ of nature, a sample of terrestrial paradise.
 “ Half way up the hills in front, many rugged
 “ and bold projecting rocks discovered their bare
 “ points, among thick woods, which hung almost
 “ perpendicularly over a deep precipice. In the
 “ dark bosom of these rocky shades, a cascade,
 “ glittering in the sun, pours as if from a hollow
 “ of the rock, and at its foot forms an irregular ba-
 “ son, prettily tufted with wood, from whence it
 “ flows in a calm tranquil stream around this
 “ small, but beautiful vale, losing itself among
 “ rocks in a most romantic manner. Within the
 “ banks of this elysian stream, the ground is most
 “ sweetly varied in waving slopes and dales, form-
 “ ing five or six grass inclosures of a verdure beau-
 “ tiful as painting can express. Several spread-
 “ ing trees scattered about the edges of these gen-
 “ tle hills have a most charming effect in letting
 “ the green slopes, illumined by the sun, be seen
 “ through their branches; one might almost call
 “ it the clear obscure of nature.

“ A cottage, and a couple of hay-stacks, un-
 “ der the shade of a clump of oaks, situated in
 “ one of the little dales of this elegant valley,
 “ gave

“ gave an air of chearfulness to the scene extremely pleasing. It was upon the whole a most elegant landscape, so sweetly proportioned, that the eye commanded every object with ease and pleasure, and so glowing with native brilliancy, that the gilding of reality here exceeded even the powers of imagination.”

We shall now take a view of the agriculture of this county, as performed in the different parts of it.

About Driffild the soil is chiefly clay ; it lets at about 10s. an acre, and the farms are from 30 l. to 120 l. a year. Their course of husbandry is : 1. fallow. 2. wheat or barley. 3. peas or beans. and 4. oats.

They plow four times for wheat, sow two bushels and a peck upon an acre, and reap, at an average, twenty-four. For barley they plow five times, sow three bushels, and gain in return about three quarters and a half. For oats they plow but once, sow four bushels on an acre, and a crop does not exceed two quarters. For beans they plow but once, sow four bushels broad-cast, and never hoe them. The crop is three quarters and a half. These they use for horses and hogs. They also plow only once for peas, sow three bushels on an acre, and in return, gain about three quarters. They have few turnips, but plow five times for them, hoe them once, and value an acre of good ones at 3 l.

Their manuring consists in folding their sheep, which they do in the pea-land for wheat ; and of their farm-yard dung, which they carry out, and lay in heaps, but do not stir it over, or mix it with any thing.

In their tillage, they use six oxen and eight horses for one hundred and twenty acres of arable land, placing four horses a-breast in a plough, and

do from an acre to one and a half a day. The food of their working oxen in winter is little besides straw, and they reckon them, as well as horses, absolutely necessary. Good grass lets at 20s. an acre, and they have very good dairies. A good cow gives, in the best season, but two gallons of milk a day. Their winter food is straw and clover-hay, but they suffer the calves to suck only two or three days. Their flocks of sheep are from three hundred to five hundred. The folding they reckon the chief profit; and this they carry on from May till Martinmas. They keep them all the winter in the field.

Between Driffeld and Burlington, the country is various, but chiefly open woulds, in which the soil is indifferent, and lets from 2 s. to 7 s. 6 d. per acre; but in the inclosures it is much dearer.

Across the woulds are large tracts miserably cultivated. Between Boynton and Honanby, land lets from 1 s. to 4 s. an acre. They here plough up the turf, and sow barley, or more frequently oats, and then leave the soil to gain of itself a new sward; this is their management every six years: but Mr. Young observes, that this part of the country would admit of the Norfolk course of husbandry, and that if the farmers here sowed 1. turnips. 2. barley. 3. clover, and ray-grass for five years; and then wheat, the soil would, by that means, be always clean and in heart, the food for cattle greatly increased, and the farmers better able to pay 14 s. an acre, than they now are 4 s.

About East-Newton and Laystrobe, the soil is various; some good loams, gravelly clay, cold, wet, spongy clay, and a red stony earth, on a lime-stone. The average rent is about 12 s. an acre, and the farms from 20l. to 110l. The common course here is: 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. oats, and 4. peas. But Mr. Legat of Laystrobe,

trope, has changed it for the following method :

1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley. 4. clover, the first crop mowed, and the second eat. 5. wheat. 6. oats. 7. turnips. But wheat following clover, which succeeds two crops of corn, is very bad management; besides turnips, or some ameliorating crop, ought certainly to come in between the wheat and barley. They plow from three to five times for wheat and barley, sow four bushels, and reckon the crop, on an average, three quarters and a half. They give one earth for oats; sow four bushels and a half, the crop four quarters. They plow but once for beans, sow four bushels broad-cast, never hoe them, and reap two quarters. For peas they also plow but once, and sow but one bushel on an acre, never hoe them, and obtain about sixteen bushels. For rye, after barley, they plow only once, but on a fallow, three or four times; sow three bushels, which is a prodigious quantity, and reckon twenty the crop on a medium. The manure they make at home only consists in the dung of their cattle, and the offal straw, which they never cut, but assert, that it is more beneficial turned into the ground, than converted into manure in the farm-yard; but this is a very great mistake. They also use large quantities of lime, and likewise pare and burn some of their lands.

The grass inclosures in the vales of Middleton, let at 25 s. an acre, and farms are from 20 l. to 80 l. a year. About Newbigill, are many improvements of moors, by the earl of Darlington. Several parts of the moors, that did not yield a farthing rent, have been inclosed by that nobleman; and upon paring, burning, liming, sowing with turnips, oats, and hard corn, and laid down with grass-seeds, have been advanced to 7 s. 6 d. an acre, at which rent they now remain. In
the

the north, west, and north-west of this county, are vast large tracts of moors, capable of being converted into good grass fields, by the same method; and the improvement immediately repays the expences with interest; the inclosing alone is to be carried to the account of future rent, a trifling matter, when named, in competition with 7 s. 6 d. an acre. In this county, paring, burning, and liming, are all performed for a guinea and a half per acre, a sum, which the turnips, the very first year, more than repay.

At Greenfield, in the parish of Arncliffe in Craven, Mr. Thomas Elliot has a contiguous tract of two thousand and eighty acres of moor land, the rent of which, when he took it into his own hands, was only 60 l. a year. The soil is of two sorts, part of it green-sward, or lime-stone, and part moory land. The smallness of the rent, from such a vast farm, induced him to cultivate it himself, and he resolved to inclose and improve a field every year; and this he has annually executed. The method he takes to improve the black moory-land is this: he first pares, burns, and limes it, and then sows it with turnips, of which he gets a pretty good crop, worth, on an average, about 40 s. an acre. The next year, he sows turnips again, and gets a second crop, equally valuable with the first. After this, he lays down to grass, with ray-grass, clover, hay-seeds, &c. He has tried some alone, and some with oats; both do equally well. He often limes for every crop, and the oats frequently yield five quarters per acre. Potatoes he also cultivates in this black soil, in rows two feet asunder, and the sets one foot; and of these he frequently gets one hundred bushels an acre. The grass turns out good profitable pasture, and keeps horses, milch-cows, small fatting beasts, and sheep, very well. This black
land,

land, in its unimproved state, is worth to no tenant above 1 s. 6 d. an acre, but improved as above, would let very easily for 8 s.

The lime-stone he manages in the same manner, but the crops are much greater. The soil is a fine light loam, from one foot to two feet deep: he gets exceeding fine crops of all sorts from it, and of oats as high as six and seven quarters an acre. This soil, when laid down to grass, is worth from 12 s. to 20 s. an acre.

Many tracts, much more extensive, of the neighbouring moors, are more improveable than this, and want nothing but an equal spirit in their owners, to be distinguished by a variation of title from the adjoining country, as well as Greenfield, a name given to this farm, from the appearance of green fields in the midst of black deserts. Mr. Elliot has found by experience, that none of them are so bad, but their cultivation will be highly profitable; and his improvement of a tract of waste land, from 60 l. a year, to above 1200 l. per annum, should open the eyes of the indolent landlords, to whom those wastes belong.

The extraordinary plants growing wild in this county are the following:

Purple flowered mountain garlick, *Allium montanum bicornem purpurem proliferum*. On the mountains near Settle.

Small fine mountain chickweed, with a milk-white flower, *Alsine pusilla pulchro flore, folio tenuissimis nostras*. In the mountains about Settle, plentifully.

The least twayblade, *Bifolium minimum*, J. B. On the heaths and moors among the furze, as in the moor near Almondbury.

Ladies slipper, *Calceolus mariae*, Ger. At the end of Helks-wood, near Ingleborough,

Tender

Tender ivy-leaved bell-flower, *Campanula cymbalaria foliis*, Ger. Park. In watry places about Sheffield.

Fair-flowered nettle-hemp, *Cannabis spuria flore luteo amplo, labio purpureo*. In the mountainous parts of this county, among the corn, plentifully.

Caraways, *Carum seu careum*, Ger. *Carum vulgare*, Park. In the pastures about Hull, plentifully, so that they gather the seed there for the use of the shops.

Purple-avens, *Caryophyllata montana purpurea*, Ger. emac. In the mountains near the rivulets and water-courses about Settle, Ingleborough, and other places in the West and North-ridings of this county.

Thrift, or sea gilly-flower, *Cariophyllus marinus minimus*, Ger. In Bleaberry-gill, at the head of Stockdale fields, not far from Settle.

The wild-cluster-cherry, or birds-cherry, *Cerasus avium nigra* & *racemosa*, Ger. In the mountainous parts of the West-riding of this county.

Herb-christopher, or baneberries, *Christophoriana*, Ger. *vulgaris*, Park. In Haselwood, also among the shrubs by Malham cave.

The great English soft or gentle thistle, or melancholy thistle, *Cirsium Britannicum repens Clusii*, J. B. *aliud Anglicanum*, Park. In the mountains about Ingleborough, and elsewhere in the West-riding of Yorkshire.

Common round-leaved scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia rotundifolia*, Ger. *folio subrotundo*, C. B. Upon Stanmore near the Spittle, and upon Penigent and Ingleborough hills.

Jagged-leaved fleabane-mullet, *Conyza helenitis foliis laciniatis*. About a stone's cast from the east end of Shirley-pool, near Rushy-moor.

Blackberried heath, crow-berries, or crake-berries, *Erica baccifera procumbens nigra*, C. B. On the boggy mountains, or moors, plentifully.

Diers-wreck, *Fucus sive alga tinctoria*, P. B. It is often cast on the shore near Bridlington.

Pepper mushroom, with a milky juice, *Fungus piperatus albus, lacteo succo turgens*, C. B. Found in Marton-woods, under Pinns-moor in Craven, plentifully.

Bastard hellebore, with long narrow sharp pointed leaves, *Helleborine foliis longis angustis acutis*. Under Bracken-brow, near Ingleton.

Bastard hellebore, with a blackish flower, *Helleborine altera atro-rubente flore*, C. B. In the sides of the mountains near Malham.

Succory-leaved mountain hawkweed, *Hieracium montanum cichorei folio nostras. An hieracium Britannicum*, Clus. In moist and boggy places in some woods about Burnley.

Winter or square barley, or bear barley, called in the North country Big, *Hordeum polystrichon*, J. B. This endures in winter, and is not so tender as the common barley, and is therefore sown instead of it in the mountainous part of this country, and all the north over.

Lilly-convalley, or May-lilly, *M. Liliun convallium*, Ger. On Ingleborough and other hills.

Rose-bay, or willow-herb, *Lyfimachia chamaenerion dicta latifolia*, C. B. In the meadows near Sheffield, and in divers other places.

Yellow loose-strife, with a globular spike, or tuft of flowers, *Lyfimachia lutea flore globoso*, Ger. Park. In the Eatt-riding of this county.

Club-moss, or wolf's-claw, *M. Muscus clavatus sive lycopodium*, Ger. Park.

Cypress-moss, or heath-cypress, *Muscus clavatus foliis cupressi*, C. B. Ger. emac,

Smaller creeping club moss with erect heads, *Muscus terrestris repens, clavis singularibus foliosis erectis*.

Upright fir-moss, *Muscus erectus abietiformis nobis. Terrestris rectus, J. B.*

Seeding mountain-moss, *Muscus terrestris rectus minor polyspermos*. All these sorts are found upon Ingleborough hill. The last about springs and watery places. The first and third are common to most of the moors and fells in the north of England.

Yellow star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum luteum, C. B. Park*. In the woods in the northern part of Yorkshire, by the Tees side, near Greata-bridge and Bignall.

Shrub cinquefoil, *Pentaphylloides fruticosa*. On the south bank of the river Tees, below a village called Thorp, as also below Eggleston-abbey.

Small rough cinquefoil, *Pentaphyllum parvum hirsutum, J. B.* In the pastures about Kippax, a village three miles from Pontefract.

Common winter-green, *Pyrola, Ger. J. B. nostras vulgaris, Park*. Near Halifax, by the way leading to Highley; but most plentifully on the moors south of Heptenstal, in the way to Burnly, for near a mile's riding.

Sharp-pointed winter green, with serrate leaves, *Pyrola folio mucronato serrato, C. B.* In Haselwood.

Sweet-smelling Solomon's seal, with flowers on single foot stalks, *Polygonatum floribus ex singularibus pediculis, J. B.* On the hedges of cliffs near Settle and Wharf.

Bird's eye, *Prumula veris flore rubro, Ger. Clus.* In the mountainous meadows about Ingleborough, and elsewhere in moist and watery places.

Winter-green chickweed of Brazil, *Pyrola alpinis flore. Brasiliæ*, C. B. Park. Near Gisborough Cleveland.

The globe-flower, or locker-gowlons, *Ranunculus globosus*, Ger. Park. parad. In the mountainous meadows, and by the sides of the mountains, and near water-courses, plentifully.

Red currants, *Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro*, Ger. In the woods in the northern part of this county, about Greata-bridge, &c.

Sweet mountain currants, *Ribes Alpinus dulcis*, J. B. Found in this county by Mr. Dodsworth.

Rosewort, *Rhodi radix omnium autorum. Telephium roseum rectius*. On the rocks on the north side of Ingleborough hill, plentifully.

The greater English apple-rose, *Rosa sylvestris pomifera major nostras. Rosa pomifera major*, Park. parad. In the mountainous parts of this county it is very frequent.

Wild rosemary, or marsh holy-rose, *Resmarinum sylvestre minus nostras*, Park. On mosses and moorish grounds.

The stone bramble, or raspis, *Rubus saxatilis*, Ger. *Alpinus saxatilis*, Park. On the sides of Ingleborough hill, and other hills in the West-riding.

Bay-leaved sweet-willow, *Salix folio laureo seu lato globro odorato*. In the mountainous parts of the West-riding, by the rivers and rivulets.

Round-leaved mountainous dwarf willow, *Salix pumila montana folio rotundo*, J. B. On the rocks upon the top of Ingleborough hill, on the north side; and on a hill called Whernside, over-against Ingleborough, on the other side of the subterraneous river.

Mountain sengreen, with heath-like leaves, and large purple flowers, *Sedum Alpinum ericoides*
Vol. X. G *caeruleum*,

caeruleum, C. B. J. B. On the uppermost rocks on the north side of Ingleborough.

Small yellow mountain fengreen, *Sedum minus Alpinum luteum nostras*. On the side of Ingleborough hill, about the rivers and springing waters, on the north side of the hill, plentifully.

Small mountain fengreen, with jagged leaves, *Sedum Alpinum trifido folio*, C. B. On Ingleborough, and many other hills in the north part of this county.

Small Marsh-fengreen, *Sedum purpureum pratense*, J. B. On the moist rocks about Ingleborough hill.

Broad-leaved rough-field ironwort, with a large flower, *Sideritis arvensis latifolia hirsuto flore luteo*. In the West-riding of Yorkshire about Sheffield, Darfield, Wakefield, &c. among the corn, plentifully.

Giant Throatwort, *Thrachelium majus Belgarum*. Every where among the mountains.

The lesser Meadow-rue, *Thralictum minus*, Ger. Park. C. B. Common on the rocks about Malham and Wharfe.

Thlaspi foliis globulariae, J. B. In the mountainous pastures, going from Settle to Malham, plentifully.

Lunar Violet with an oblong wreathen cod, *Thlaspi vel potius Leucoium sive Lunaria vasculo sublongo intorto*. On the sides of the mountains, Ingleborough and Hinckel-hough, in moist places, and where waters spring.

Cloud-berries, Knot-berries, or Knout-berries, *Vaccinia nubis*, Ger. Plentifully growing and bearing fruit on Hinckel-haugh, near Settle.

Greek Valerian, which the vulgar call Ladder to Heaven, and Jacob's Ladder, *Valeriana Graeca*, Ger. Park. In Carleton-beck, in the falling of it into the river Are: but more plentifully both with a blue flower and a white about Malham-

Cove,

Cove, in the wood, on the left hand of the water as you go to the Cove, plentifully.

The three ridings of this county are subdivided in twenty-six wapentakes, of which the North-riding contains twelve, the East-riding four, and the West-riding ten. The county is situated in the province and diocese of York, except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester, and it contains five hundred and sixty-three parishes. Yorkshire has no other city but that of York, but contains fifty-four market towns, which are Askrig, Bedall, Gisborough, Helmesley, Kirkby-Moreside, Malton, Masham, Midlam, North-Allerton, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Stokesley, Thirsk, Whitby, and Yarum, in the North-Riding.

Beverley, Bridlington, Headon, Hornsey, Howden, Kilham, Kingston upon Hull, Patrington, Pocklington, and Wighton, in the East-Riding.

Aberforth, Aldborough, Barnesley, Bawtre, Bradforth, Burrowbridge, or Boroughbridge, Doncaster, Gisborn, Halifax, Hutherfield, Knareborough, Leeds, Otley, Pontefract, Ripley, Rippon, Rotheram, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Sherborn, Skipton, Snaith, Tadcaster, Thorn, Tickhill, Wakefield, and Weatherby, in the West-Riding.

Yorkshire sends thirty members to parliament, namely, two knights of the shire for the county; two citizens for York, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs, Aldborough, Beverley, Burrowbridge, Headon, Kingston upon Hull, Knareborough, Malton, North-Allerton, Pontefract, Richmond, Rippon, Scarborough, and Thirsk.

We shall enter this county by the London road leading through Nottinghamshire, by which we come to BAUTREE, or BAWTREY, which is

seated on the river Idle, on the borders of the last mentioned county, one hundred and forty-seven miles north of London, and being the post-road from London to Scotland, is well provided with inns. This town has a considerable trade in mill-stones, grind-stones, lead and iron, which are conveyed hither by the river from Derbyshire. It is about three furlongs in length, and has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on Holy Thursday, and the twenty-second of November, for horned cattle and horses.

About three miles to the west of Bautree is **TICKILL**, or **TICKHILL**, an ancient town that gives name to an honour of a very extensive jurisdiction, and to which many manors owe suit and service. This honour has been vested in the crown ever since the reign of king Henry the Fourth, and is now leased out. The town was formerly fortified, and had a castle; and at present has a handsome church, an hospital, and a charity-school.

ROCHE Abbey, two miles south-west of Tickhill, was founded in the Year 1147, by Richard de Builly, and Richard Fox Turgis, for monks of the Cistercian order. Two distinct parts which yet remain, shew that it was a very beautiful and lofty Gothic structure. Its situation is remarkably retired and pleasing: towards the south it is hid by a steep woody cliff; towards the north and north-east by large rocks, and on the north and south-west by extensive woods. To the east of these ruins is a large piece of water, fed by a rivulet that runs from the ruins; the banks of this stream are steep, and covered with trees of various sorts, interspersed with rocks and ruins. Under one of the rocks is the mouth of a cavern, said to have formerly had a communication under ground with a monastery in Tickhill-castle; but that the
passage

passage is stopped up by the falling in of the earth. These ruins, among which large trees are now grown up, with the objects around them form a picture inexpressibly charming, especially when viewed with the lights and shadows they receive from a western sun; and its recluse situation, free from every noise, except the singing of the birds and the murmur of the brook, together with the fragments of sepulchral monuments, and the gloomy shades of ivy and yew, which creep up, and luxuriantly branch out and mix with the beautiful whiteness of the rocks, give such solemnity to the scene, as fills the mind with a pleasing melancholy.

LAUGHTON, a village in the neighbourhood of Tickill-castle, is admired for the tower and spire of its church, which, for delicacy and justness of proportion, is said to be not inferior to any other Gothic structure of the kind. But how so elegant and ornamental a steeple, so greatly superior to all the others around it, became erected in a village, is matter of some surprize. The building stands upon a very high hill, and being one hundred and ninety-five feet in height, is by its situation, the most conspicuous every way of any perhaps in the kingdom, it being seen from many places at forty, fifty, and sixty miles distance. It has a peculiar beauty, when viewed in the diagonal line; for the pinnacles at the corners of the tower, being joined by arches to the spire, as are others above them, they break its out-lines, and give it at the same time a beautiful diminution.

In a village called CUCKOLDS-HAVEN, near Tickill, there grows at present, or did very lately, a remarkable yew-tree, the stem of which is strait and smooth for about ten feet high; the branches rise, one above another, in circles of such exact dimensions, that they seem to be the

effect of art. The shoots of each year are so exactly conformable to each other, and so thick, that the birds can scarcely enter between them. Its colour is remarkably bright and vivid, which, together with its uncommon figure, gives it, when viewed at a distance, the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of velvet.

About six miles south-west of Tickhill is KIVETON, the seat of his grace the duke of Leeds, which is richly adorned with antique statues and pictures of the greatest masters.

You first enter the hall, which is fifty feet long and thirty broad, painted by Sir James Thornhill. Around it are several antique statues, some of which are finely executed. These are Diana, Paris, Venus, Hercules, Cupid, and Lucretia, the hair of whose head is beautiful, and the drapery admirably light and fine.

In the anti-room, among other pictures, is the Marquis of Montross, inimitably executed; the features and countenance are noble, and the attitude easy and elegant, by Vandyke. The king and queen of Bohemia, and the earl of Worcester, by Holbein.

The dining-room is thirty-six feet long, and twenty-five broad; it contains the four parts of the world, by Rubens, who did the figures, which are very fleshy. But the beasts are surprisingly fine, particularly the panther and crocodile; the four Evangelists, by Titian; the marriage of Cana, by Paul Veronese; David and Nathan, the late dutchess of Leeds, by Reynolds, &c.

The drawing-room is twenty-five feet square, and contains a fine portrait of the earl of Strafford, by Vandyke; sea-goddesses, by Rubens; Venus and Cupid, by the same, both unpleasing pictures; an old woman with a candle, by Schalken; the Creation; some fine landscapes, the Adoration
of

of the Shepherds ; Lucretia and Tarquin ; and an old hag pulling a lecher by the nose, all by Bassan ; the Virgin and Child, by Carlo Mar-ratt ; the Wife Mens Offerings ; Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, finely done by Holbein ; a Man reading a paper, by Ostend ; and a fine portrait of the Earl of Derby, by Vandyke.

Five miles to the north of Tickhill is DONCAS-TER, called by the Saxons Donacester, which signifies a castle upon the river Don. It stands in the road from London to York, at the distance of one hundred and fifty-five miles north of the metropolis. About the year 759, it was burnt to the ground by lightening, and did not recover itself till several centuries after. The plot of a large tower or castle is still visible, which is generally supposed to have been destroyed by the same fire. Here are the remains of a Roman highway, and some have supposed the town to be the Danum of the Romans, mentioned under that name both in the Itenerary and the Notitia ; and that here was quartered the lieutenant of the Crispinian horse, under the governor of Britain. In the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, was an hospital for sick and leprous persons, dedicated to St. James, which, before the general suppression, was changed into a free-chapel, in which was a chantry. In the same reign here was also a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. In this town was likewise a house of Grey friars, before the year 1315, and a house of Black friars ; but when, or by whom founded, does not appear.

This town is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and a common-council. It is a large and populous place, clean and well built, the streets are broad and well paved, the town-hall a handsome building, and here are two fine stone bridges over the river Don ; but only one church, which is a

neat structure, and its steeple is greatly admired for its extraordinary workmanship. In this church is the following remarkable inscription.

Howe. Howe. Who is here, I Robin of Doncastere, and Margaret my feare, That I spent that I had, that I gave that I have, that I left that I lost. A. D. 1579. Quoth Robertus Byrkes, who in this world did reign three score years and seven, and yet lived not one.

At one end of the town is a memorable old cross, with the following Norman inscription upon it.

+ ICEST : EST : LA : CRVICE : OTE : D.
TILLIAKI : ALME : DEV : EN : FACE : MER-
CI : AM :

Here is also an hospital, founded and richly endowed by Thomas Ellis, who had been five times mayor; and along the bank of the river, for a considerable space, is a large causeway, erected to prevent the river from overflowing; and in the neighbourhood of the town are frequent horse-races. Doncaster has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the 5th of April, the 5th of August, the 26th of November, and the Monday before Old Candlemas-day, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and pedlars goods. The manufactures of this town are knit waistcoats and petticoats, gloves and stockings.

Sir Martin Frobisher, an excellent navigator, and gallant sea-officer, in the sixteenth century, was born near Doncaster. Being bred to the sea, and fond of adventures, he undertook, in 1576, partly at his own and his friends expence, and partly by the encouragement of queen Elizabeth, a voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage to China; and after discovering the Straights,
since

since called Frobisher's Straights, and several other places formerly unknown, he returned to England with some ore, which was said to contain a large proportion of gold. In this voyage he had some communication with the natives of Burcher's island, who are described as resembling the Tartars, or Samocids, with long black hair, broad faces, flat noses, and tawny complexions. Encouraged by the success of his first expedition, he undertook a second, and afterwards a third; but though he sailed to a very great latitude, and discovered a number of places, to which he gave names at pleasure, he was not able to find out the wished for passage; and indeed, all the attempts that have since been made for that purpose, have unhappily proved abortive. In 1585, he served under Sir Francis Drake in the West-Indies; and in 1588, he commanded one of the three largest ships of the English fleet, that destroyed the celebrated Spanish Armada. For his gallantry and conduct on this occasion, he was rewarded by her majesty with the honour of knighthood; a distinction, at that time so much the more valuable, as it was never conferred but on men of the greatest merit. In 1594 he was sent with a fleet to the assistance of king Henry IV. of France; but in assaulting the fort of Croyzon, near Brest, he received a wound, which turned to a gangrene, and put a period to his life, soon after his return to Portsmouth.

At HAMPALL, near Doncaster, William de Claresai, and Avicia de Tany his wife, built a priory of fourteen or fifteen Cistercian nuns, about the year 1170, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution it was endowed with a revenue valued by Dugdale at 63*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* a year, and by Speed at about 85*l.*

THORN, a town seated on the river Don, ten miles north-east of Doncaster, has a market on

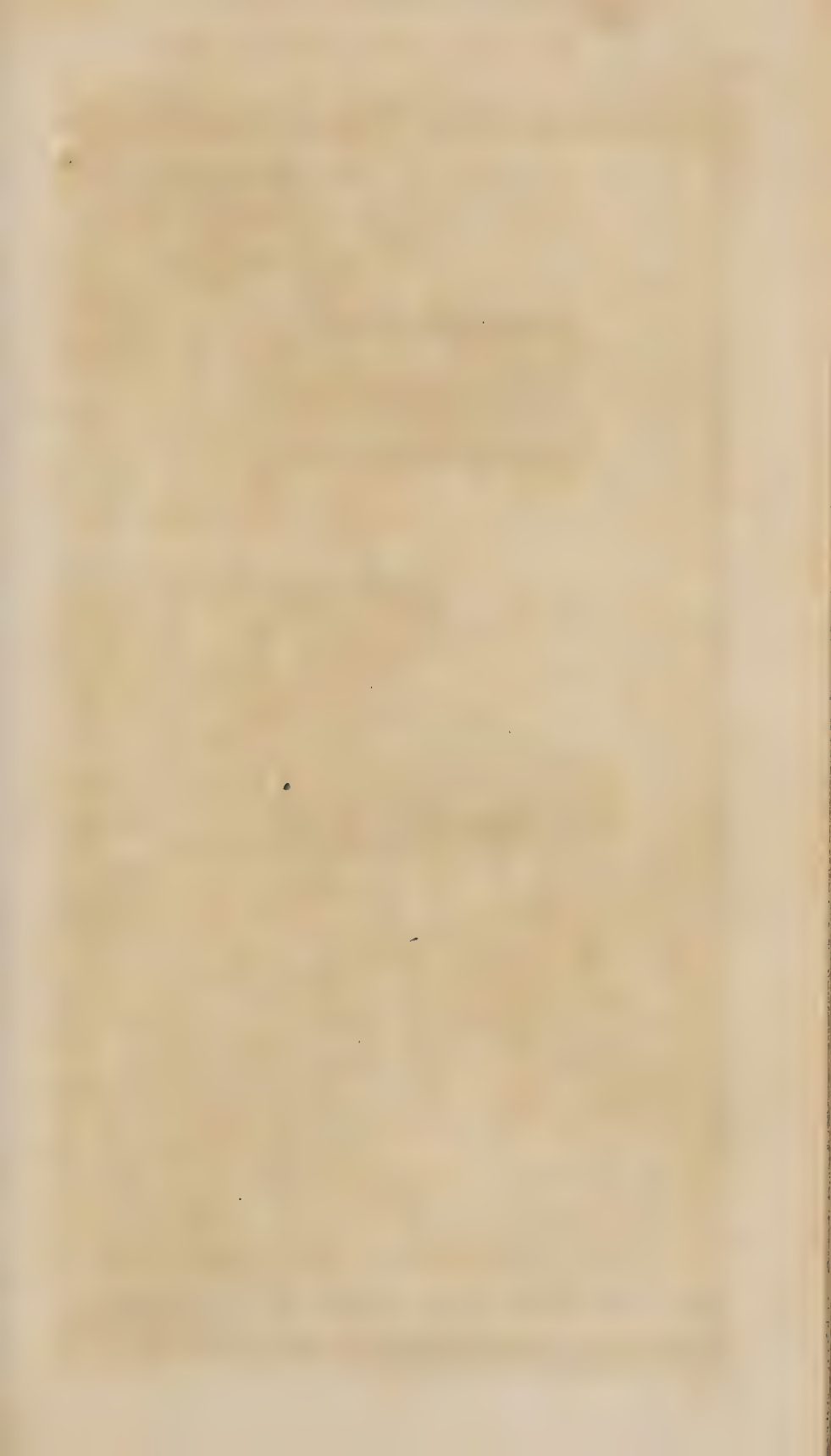
Wednesdays, and two fairs, held on the 17th of June, and the 17th of October, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

In the last century, while they were digging large canals for draining the moorish lands near this town, there were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, and the like, with the entire body of a man, at the bottom of a turf pit, about four yards deep, his hair and nails not decayed. Here were also found several Roman coins.

At SPROTBOROUGH, a village about two miles south-west of Doncaster, was an hospital dedicated to St. Edmund, before the year 1363, but its revenue at the suppression was only valued at 9 l. 13 s. 11 d. per annum.

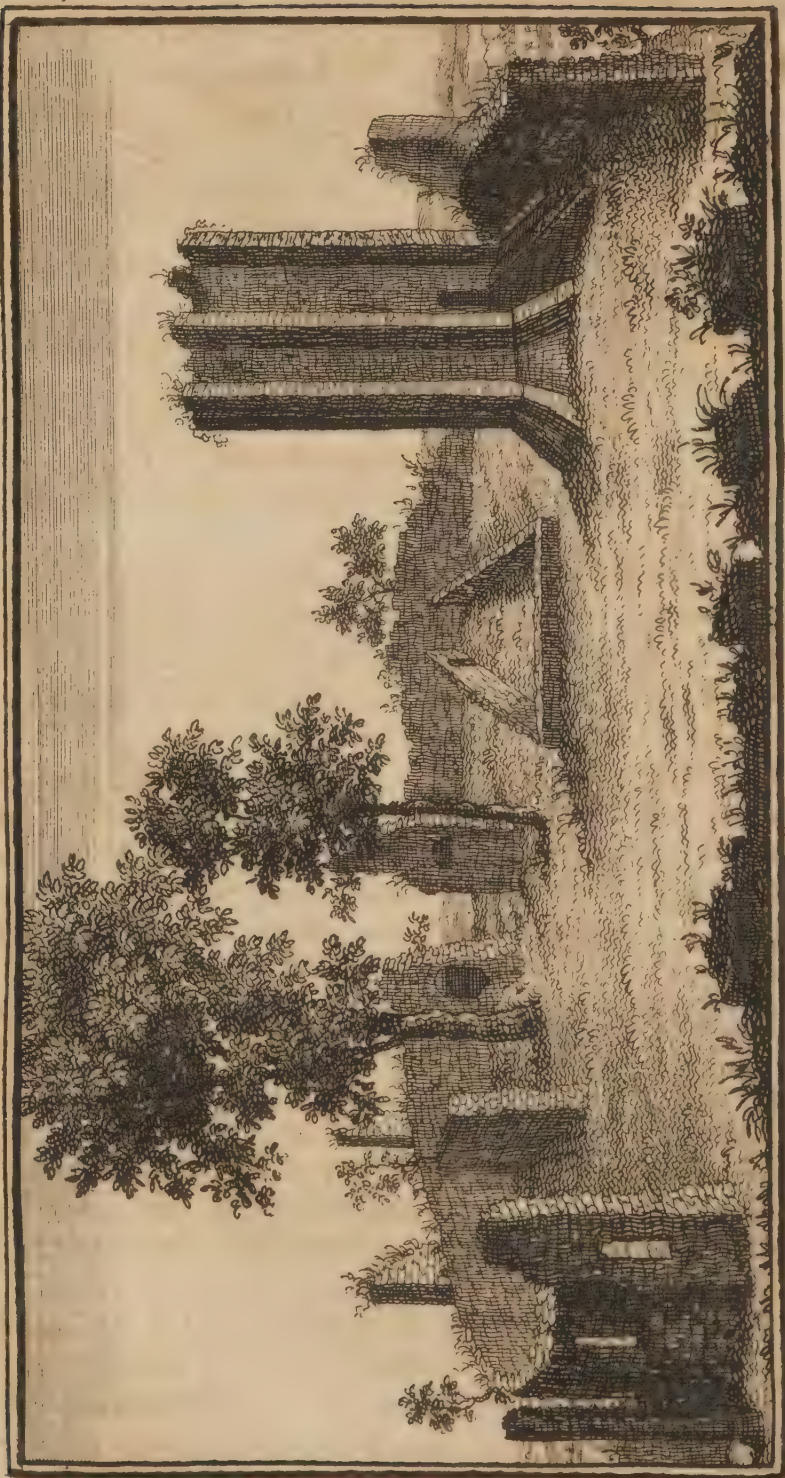
The road from Doncaster to Rotherham is remarkably pleasant. From every part of it, various and agreeable prospects are seen; one of the principal of which is a view of Conisborough and the castle, with the adjoining lands. In the front is a prodigious fine break, between two large hills, which lets in a noble view of an extensive tract of fertile fields, bounded by distant hills, and over them, a very extended distant prospect. The hill on the right hand is rough and uncultivated, and forms an admirable contrast to the other, which is divided into beautiful inclosures, with a great quantity of wood, hanging on bold slopes, down to the valley; the castle rises in a most picturesque manner, from one of these woods; and in another part of them, appears the town upon the side of a hill, with the houses, one above another, which adds greatly to the beauty of the landscape. A broad river winds through the valley, breaking upon the eye in so pleasing a manner, that it is impossible not to be highly delighted with the view.

CONIS-



The South View of Conisborough Castle, near Doncaster in Yorkshire.

Vol. X. pa. 155.



CONISBOROUGH was called by the Britons *Caer-Conan*, on account of its castle seated on a rock, to which Hengist, the Saxon general, is said to have retired after his being routed by Aurelius Ambrosius, the Briton. The castle has been a large and strong structure, as appears from some of the walls still standing, of which we have given a view. In the church-yard of this town, is a piece of black marble, engraved with antique figures, one of which represents a man with a target, encountering a vast winged serpent; another, a man on horseback, curiously cut; and a third, another man bearing a target. This stone is in the form of a coffin, and is, doubtless, a very ancient monument.

ROTHERHAM is eight miles south-west of Doncaster, and is so called from its situation near the bank of the Rother, and its confluence with the Don. It is a neat town, and has a fine stone bridge over the river Don, and a church built in the form of a cathedral, a charity-school, and an alms-house. It was formerly famous for its iron manufactory, and has a great market on Mondays, for provisions, cattle, and corn; with two fairs, held on Whitsun-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep; and the first of December, for horned cattle and horses. In this town Thomas Scott, otherwise Rotherham, bishop of York, founded a college, dedicated to our Saviour, in the year 1481, consisting of a provost, five priests, six choiristers, and three masters; one for grammar, one for writing, and another for musick, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue valued at 88l. 12s. a year.

Robert Sanderson, a learned casuist and pious prelate in the seventeenth century, was born of genteel parents, on the ninth of September, 1587, in this town, and educated at Lincoln college,

in Oxford. Having taken his degrees in arts and divinity, he was presented first to the rectory of Wiberton, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards to that of Boothby-Pannel, in the same county. In 1631 he was made chaplain in ordinary to king Charles the First, who, about eleven years after, appointed him regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ-Church, in Oxford. He suffered very much during the civil wars; but was still permitted to enjoy his living of Boothby. After the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was promoted to the bishoprick of Lincoln; but this dignity he possessed not above two years and a quarter; for he died January the twenty-ninth, 1663, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He wrote *Logicæ Artis Compendium*; *Physicæ Scientiæ Compendium*; *De Juramenti obligatione*; *De obligatione Conscientiæ*; *Pax Ecclesiæ*; *Nine Cases of Conscience*; a number of sermons, and other tracts.

WENTWORTH-HOUSE, is situated about four miles to the north by west of Rotherham, in the midst of a most beautiful country, and in one of the finest spots in the world. This seat, which belongs to the Marquis of Rockingham, consists of an irregular quadrangle, inclosing three courts, and has two grand fronts. The principal, which faces the park, extends upwards of six hundred feet, forming a center and two wings. Nothing can be finer than this center, which has a range of nineteen windows, and in the middle is a noble portico, that projects twenty feet, and is sixty in length, supported by six magnificent Corinthian columns in front, and one at each end. The bases of the columns rest on pedestals, and it is encompassed with a balustrade. The pediment is excellently proportioned, and the cornice, the arms, and the capitals of the columns, admirably executed.

executed. At the cornices of the pediment are three very light statues; a balustrade crowns the rest of the front; at each end is a statue, and between them, vases, the whole forming a center, in which lightness vies with grandeur, and elegance with simplicity. The rustic floor consists of a very large arcade, and two suites of rooms. In the arcade is a fine groupe of statuary, containing three figures, in which, one of gigantic stature, is struggling with two others, all done by Foggini.

You first enter the grand hall, which is esteemed the finest Room in England; the justness of the proportion on entering it, strikes every one with surprise. It is sixty feet square, and forty high; a gallery ten feet wide is carried round the whole, which leaves the area a cube of forty feet. The gallery is supported by eighteen noble Ionic fluted columns, incrustated with a paste, representing, in the most natural manner, several kinds of marble: the shafts are of Sienna, and so admirably imitated, as not to be distinguished from reality; the bases, pedestals, and capitals of white marble, and the square of the bases, of verd antique. Between the columns are eight niches in the walls for statues, which are ready to be placed, when the columns, walls, and niches, are ready for receiving them; and over these niches are very elegant relievos in pannels, from the designs of Mr. Stewart. Above the gallery are eighteen Corinthian pilasters, which are also to be incrustated in the same manner. Between the shafts are pannels in stucco, and between the capitals festoons of the same. The cieling is in compartments in stucco, admirably executed.

To the left of this noble hall, is, first, a supping-room forty feet long, and twenty-two broad; the compartments of the cieling are in
stucco;

stucco; the chimney-piece is very handsome, the frieze contains the Rockingham supporters, with a plain shield, in white marble, finely polished, and the columns festooned with the same.

The second is a drawing-room thirty-five feet long, and twenty-three broad; the cieling is covered in stucco, and the cornice, frieze, and architrave of the wainscot, beautifully carved. The chimney-piece is supported by figures of captives, all of white marble; and on the frieze are festoons of fruit and flowers, with a vase, adorned with relievo on each side.

The third is a dining-room forty feet square; the cieling is of stucco, in a very elegant taste. The chimney-piece is of white polished marble, and supported by Corinthian columns. In the walls of the room are pannels in stucco, and over the doors, are six historical relievos. In the center on each side is a large frame-work for a picture, by which are pannels in wreaths, inclosing four medallions.

Returning to the grand hall, you enter from the other side an anti-room, the grand drawing-room, a state bed-chamber, and another dressing-room, all of them adorned with stucco.

From the other corner of the hall, on the right hand, you enter by a large passage, the gallery, or common rendezvous-room, which is one hundred and thirty feet long, and eighteen broad, and hung with India paper. This opens to the right into the new damask apartment, consisting of a bed-chamber and two dressing-rooms, one of them twenty-seven feet by eighteen; the chimney-piece is surprizingly elegant, it being composed of a border of Sienna marble, surrounded by compartments of a black marble ground, inlaid with flowers, fruit and birds of marble in their natural colours, most exquisitely finished.

On the other side of the gallery, you enter a blue damask dressing-room, which is twenty-five feet by twenty-four, where are two pictures by Mr. West, in his happiest manner, Diana and Endymion, Cymon and Iphigene. In the first, the light all issuing from the crescent of Diana, is finely executed, and the diffusion spirited and natural. The turn of her neck and naked arm is beautiful, and the general harmony very pleasing. In the other piece, the naked bosom of Iphigene is fine, and the turn of her head inimitable. Cymon's attitude is easy and natural, and the colours glowing. Besides these pieces, here is a large portrait of the late king on horseback, well executed. Here is also a small relief in alabaster of a Cupid in a car drawn by panthers.

After this you enter a yellow damask apartment, and passing through several others, enter the library, which is sixty feet by twenty, and nobly furnished. It particularly contains a vast number of books of prints, architecture, and medals.

The attic story consists of complete sets of bed-chambers and dressing-rooms. In his lordship's anti-room hangs the famous picture of the earl of Strafford and his secretary, by Vandyke; and also the portrait of an old servant, by Stubbs, in which the strong expression of the face is worthy the pencil of Rembrandt. The rooms of this floor are all spacious, well proportioned, the furniture rich and elegant, and, upon the whole, much superior to the common stile of attic apartments; and, indeed, with respect to convenience, the connection of the rooms, throughout the house, is excellently contrived.

His lordship is building a magnificent pile of stabling, which is to form a large quadrangle, inclosing a square of one hundred and ninety feet, with a very elegant front to the park. It is to contain

contain eighty-four stalls, with numerous apartments for the servants.

The park and environs of Wentworth-house are, if possible, more beautiful than the edifice itself, for which way soever you approach it, noble woods, spreading waters, and elegant temples, at every angle, break upon the eye. On entering the park from Rotherham, the prospect is extremely fine. In front, you look full upon a noble range of hills, dales, lakes, and woods ; the house magnificently seated in the center of the whole. The eye naturally falls into the valley before you, through which the water winds in a pleasing manner. On the opposite side is a vast sweep of rising slopes, finely scattered with trees, up to the house, which is here seen distinctly, and seems to command all the surrounding country. The woods stretch away, above, below, and to the right and left, with inconceivable magnificence. In one place, a rustic temple crowns the point of a waving hill, and in another, one of the Ionic order, appears with a lightness that decorates the surrounding groves.

On descending towards the wood beneath you, through which the road leads, another view breaks upon the eye : on one side the water winding thro' the valley ; on the other, a fine slope rising to the rustic temple, behind which is a dark spreading wood. To the right, a vast range of plantations cover a whole sweep of hills, and near the summit, a pyramid raises its head from the dark bosom of a surrounding grove. In the center of the view, the house appears through a gradual opening among the hills, and turning a little to the left, several woods, which, from other points are seen distinct, here seem to join, and form a vast body of large oaks, rising from the very edge of the water, to the summit of the hills, from which
appears

appears the Ionic temple, on a spot, that throws an elegance over every landscape.

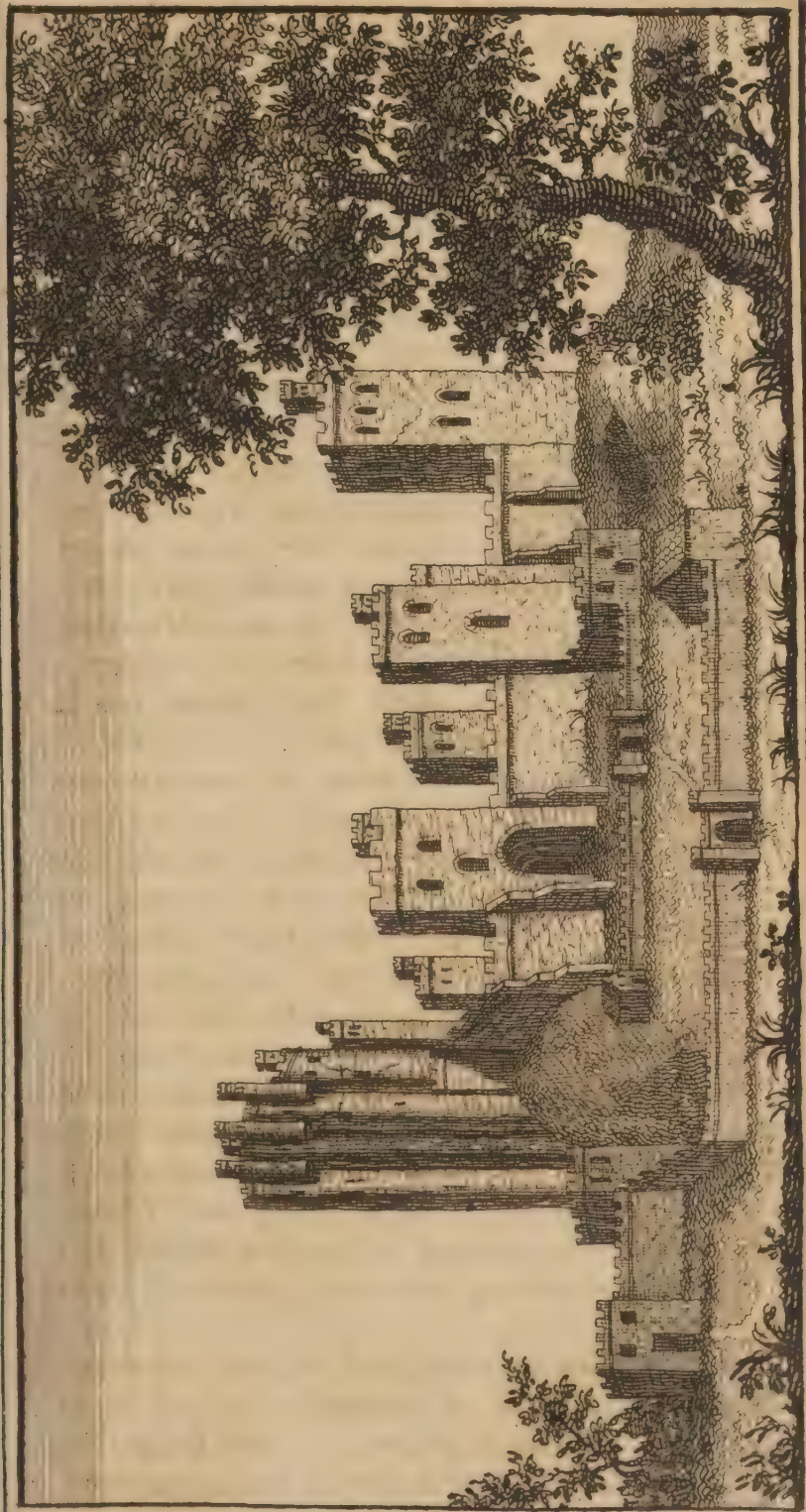
The road then extends through the wood, which is cut into winding walks ; in one part is a small hill, upon which is a neat house for repasts, in hot weather, fitted up with an elegant simplicity. From hence a walk winds to the aviary, a light Chinese building, stocked with foreign birds, with open net-work in the front, in compartments. In another part of the wood is an octagon temple, in a small lawn : and the walk winds in another place, over a bridge of rock-work, thrown over a small water, surrounded by a thick grove.

Upon leaving this wood the objects are all viewed in different directions. The road winds over the hill, and takes a slanting course down to a part of the water, where an octagon temple is situated. This is an elegant little structure, delightfully situated in the valley, and not far from it, a magnificent bridge is to be thrown over the water, and a road is to be then traced through another wood, full of an immense number of the most venerable oaks in England. The trunk of one of them is nineteen feet in circumference, and many of them nearly as large. There are several other approaches to the house, in which this delightful park appears to great advantage, particularly from the south point at the top of the hill, whence you look down upon Rotherham, and all the country round affording an immense prospect of vallies scattered with villages, hills elegantly cultivated, rising on every side to the clouds, and the house in the center of nine or ten woods, that have a genuine magnificence, more noble than can easily be conceived. The pyramid and temples are finely scattered over the scene, and enliven the prospect.

We shall return back to Doncaster, and proceed from thence twelve miles north by west to PONTEFRAC^T, commonly called POMFRET. This town was originally named Kirkby, and its present appellation, which in old French signifies a broken bridge, was given it by the Normans, from a broken bridge near it, over the river Are. Thomas of Castleford observes, that this was caused by the multitude of people who went to meet William archbishop of York, on his return from Rome, when crowding on the bridge, it broke down with their weight, and though many of them fell into the river, none of them were drowned, their preservation being said to be owing to the prayers of the archbishop; but others reject this story as fabulous, because it had its name fifty-two years before William was archbishop of this see.

Pontefract is a neat, well built town, in a pleasant situation, and is about a mile in length, seated at the distance of twenty-two miles south-west of York, and one hundred and sixty-nine north by west of London. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Poulett, and has the ruins of a castle, fortified by the ancestors of Thomas earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded by order of king Edward the Second. Richard the Second, after being deposed, was also murdered in this castle. Likewise Anthony, earl Rivers, uncle to Edward the Fifth, and Sir Richard Grey, his half brother, were both murdered here by order of Richard the Third. We have caused a view of this castle to be engraved, from a drawing taken of it before it was destroyed.

Pontefract was incorporated by the last mentioned prince, and is at present governed by a mayor, who is annually chosen by the burges^sses, and twelve aldermen, who are all in the commis^sion



Pomfret Castle in Yorkshire, before it was demolished.

sion of the peace; a recorder and burgesſes. It alſo ſends two representatives to parliament, who are elected by the burgesſes, and returned by the mayor. It had formerly two churches, but it has now only one pariſh church and a chapel, with ſeveral meeting-houſes for Proteſtant diſſenters; it has alſo a town-hall, and a charity-ſchool for twenty-four boys and twelve girls. Here is a ſpacious market-place, in which is a market on Saturdays, and the following fairs: St. Andrew's fair, on the firſt Saturday in December; Twenty-day fair, on the firſt Saturday after the twentieth day from Chriſtmas; Candlemas fair, held on the firſt Saturday after the thirteenth of February; St. Giles's fair, on the firſt Saturday after the twelfth of September; and all the other moveable fairs, namely, Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday, are held on the Saturday before each of thoſe days reſpectively. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturday next after York fortnight-fair; and the ſhew for horſes, formerly called Palm-Sunday-Shew, begins on the fifth of February.

In this town was a college and hoſpital before the Conqueſt; and in the caſtle, Ilbert de Lacy, in the reign of William Rufus, founded a chapel, dedicated to St. Clement, which was afterwards made collegiate, and conſiſted of a dean and three prebendaries. This, at the time of the diſſolution, was conſidered as a royal free chapel. Here was alſo a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert de Lacy, and dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, which had a revenue valued at the ſuppreſſion at 337 l. 4s. 8d. a year. The ſame Robert de Lacy, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, founded here an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, in which were maintained, at the time of the diſſolution, a chaplain

lain and thirteen poor persons, and it was endowed with a revenue valued at 97*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Edmund Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who died in 1257, founded here a priory of Carmelite or White friars. Before the year 1266, here was a house of Black friars, said to be founded by one Simon Piper. In 1286 here was a Lazer-house, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Here was likewise a house of Grey friars. In the eighth year of the reign of Edward the Third, William de Tabourere, obtained the king's licence to found an hospital for eight poor people, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and about the year 1385, Sir Robert Knolles, and his wife Constance, founded here a college or chantry, dedicated to the Trinity, for a master, two chaplains, and thirteen poor men and women, which at the dissolution had a yearly revenue valued at 200*l.* 5*s.*

Near this town is a course for horse-races, and the country round it is famous for lime stone and skirrets. A Nero in gold was found in Pontefract fields, about the year 1753, by a ploughman. It weighed about 18*s.* 6*d.* and was in high preservation. It was then in the possession of Mr. Killingbeck, a portrait painter at this town, who afterwards disposed of it.

John Bramhall, archbishop of Armagh, in the seventeenth century, was descended of an ancient and genteel family, and born at Pontefract about the year 1593. He had his education in the place of his nativity, and in Sidney-College, Cambridge. Having finished his studies and entered into orders, he was presented to the rectory of Elvington, or Eterington, and afterwards to a prebend in the cathedral of York. In 1633 he resigned all his livings in England, and went over to Ireland, at the invitation of the lord viscount Wentworth,
deputy

deputy of that kingdom; by whose interest he obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, and soon after the bishopric of Londonderry. In this high station he acquitted himself with equal prudence and activity, and had a considerable hand in bringing the church of Ireland to a conformity with that of England, by persuading the former to embrace the Thirty-nine articles of Religion. His zeal, however, in this and other matters, exposed him to the resentment of some factious spirits, who preferred against him a charge of high treason; and though his conduct seems to have been altogether irreproachable; yet was he not able to escape the threatened danger, without the interposition of the royal authority in his favour; and the king sent over a letter to Ireland, to stop all proceedings against him. After the ruin of king Charles the First's affairs in 1644, he withdrew into the Low Countries; and returning to England at the restoration was, as a reward of his merit, appointed archbishop of Armagh, and primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. This dignity, however, he did not long enjoy; for he died of the palsy about the latter end of June, 1663. His works were published in 1677, in one volume folio.

CASTLEFORD, or CASTLEFORTH, is situated about a mile to the east of Pontefract, at the confluence of the Arun and Calder, and is generally agreed, to have been the Legeolium or Legitium of the Romans. There are, however, little visible remains of the station at present, but it stands upon a Roman military way, that runs from Doncaster to Aberforth; and vast quantities of Roman coins and other antiquities have, at different times, been dug up here, called by the neighbouring inhabitants Saracens heads.

At

At BYROM, near Ferrybridge, is the seat of Sir John Ramsden, which contains several pictures, that must afford a high entertainment to those who are fond of painting.

The dining-room is thirty-six feet long, and twenty-five broad, and contains the following pictures: Boys, by Rubens, with a festoon of fruit, by Snyders; this is a capital piece, and the groupe is sketched with all imaginable elegance; spaniels on the scent; a water-fall with rocks, a noble landscape, supposed to be done by Pouffin; water-fowl; Titian, in the character of a musician, by Titian himself; and a hunting-piece, in which the spirit of the dogs is admirably touched.

The drawing-room is thirty feet by sixteen, and contains a large landscape, in which cattle are going over a bridge, incomparably fine; a piece of dead game; another fine landscape, and two beautiful ones over the door, with two small landscapes, in which the rocks and forest are exceeding grand; a large battle-piece, in which is great fire and spirit; a nativity, a very graceful piece, supposed to be by Parmegiano; a Venetian prospect, in the manner of Canaletti; two pieces, companions, one of fruit-women, and the other, a woman milking a goat; the marchioness of Rockingham over the chimney-piece, in which the attitude is elegant, with several other paintings, which we have not room to mention, though they are worthy the attention of the curious.

About a mile and a half to the north-east of Pontefract is FERRYBRIDGE, so called from a handsome stone bridge over the river Aire; it is famous for a battle fought here, between the houses of York and Lancaster, and is a post-town; but has neither market nor fair.

About

About six miles from Pontefract is METHLEY, the seat of lord Mexborough, which is fitted up and furnished in so rich a manner, as to attract the attention of travellers. The ground-floor consists of a vestibule, a dining-room, and a drawing-room. The first is thirty-seven feet by twenty-seven, and the second thirty-seven by twenty-five, hung with crimson damask, and the ornaments carved and gilt: the cieling is in compartments, ornamented in green, gold, and white; the chimney-piece is of white marble, with the frieze of Sienna, upon which are scrolls of white, and it is supported by Ionic columns of Sienna marble. The door and window-cases are white and gold, the cornice of the same, and the frieze green and gold.

In the first floor are three apartments; the green velvet bed-chamber, which is nineteen feet long, and eighteen broad; the chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, with the capitals gilt. The crimson damask room is twenty-three feet long, and eighteen broad; the cieling is white and gold in compartments, in which are gilt festoons in a light and elegant taste. The chimney-piece is of Sienna marble, and in the center are doves in bass relief, finely executed. The ornaments of the bed are gilt carving; and those of the window-curtains are covered with scrolls in an elegant taste. Adjoining is a small dressing-room, the cieling of which is adorned with gilt scrolls on a lead white, in a light and pleasing taste. The Chintz-room is twenty-five feet by eighteen; the cieling is in compartments, with slight scrolls of gilding. Here are two large and fine Indian figures, above a yard in height, placed in glass-cases. Here is also a dressing-room eighteen feet long and twelve broad, neatly, as well as richly fitted up.

The

The house is not a large one, but is much better finished than most of its size in the kingdom. The articles of carving and gilding, throughout the house, are executed with much elegance; the doors, door-cases, window-frames, and pannels, are ornamented in this manner, and the furniture equally well chosen.

Eight miles to the east of Pontefract is SNAITH, a small town seated on the river Are, near its confluence with the river Don. It has a good trade, by means of the navigation of those rivers, and has a market on Fridays, with three fairs, held on the first Friday in April, and the tenth of August, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars goods; and on the first Friday in September, for horses and horned cattle. Here Girard, archbishop of York, about the year 1106, founded a small Benedictine priory, subordinate to the convent of Selby.

MARSHLAND is a fenny tract lying to the east of Snaith, of great use for fattening cattle. It is rendered an island by the rivers which encompass it; and on account of its many meers, was formerly well supplied with fish and wild-fowl, but since its being drained, in the reign of king Charles the First, they have become scarce. At the depth of a yard or two, are frequently dug up a great number of fir and other trees, particularly oaks; and some think there were anciently forests here, which were cut down by the Romans, on account of their affording a refuge for the Britons. Some late antiquaries affirm, that they have found many of these trees, which had evidently the marks of the axe, and these they think, at their first falling, stopped the waters, and occasioned the marshes.

In the above tract is THORNE, which is situated six miles south by east of Snaith, but is a
town

town that contains nothing worthy of notice; it has, however, a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, held on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after the eleventh of June, and on the same days after the eleventh of October, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlars goods.

Three miles north-east of Snaith is DRAX, a small village famous for a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by Sir William Paynell, in the reign of king Henry the First, which was valued at the suppression at 104l. 14s. 9d. a year by Dugdale, and at about 122l. a year by Speed.

On returning back to Pontefract, and proceeding six miles north by east, we come to SHERBURN, or SHERBORN, which lies on the road from Doncaster to York, one hundred and seventy-six miles north by west of London. It is about half a mile in length, and seated at the head of a brook, which, at six miles distance, falls into the river Ouse. It is famous for its cherry-orchards, and also for its hospital and school, founded by Robert Hungate for twenty-four orphans, each of whom are allowed 5l. a year for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, and cloathing, from seven years of age to fifteen; after which, there is a provision for sending them to the university, or putting them out apprentices to trades. This town has a market on Fridays, and a fair on the sixth of October, for horses and flax. There is said to be here a Roman way, which is raised very high, and runs from hence to Aberford, at four miles distance; and here was an hospital in the year 1311, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Here also was a battle fought in 1645, between the king's forces, and those of the parliament, in which several men of note were slain on the king's side.

At TEMPLE-NEWSHAM, near Sherburn, is the seat of the lord Irwin, which contains a collection of pictures that is not only capital, but very numerous. In the breakfast-room, which is thirty-two feet long and twenty-seven broad, are a Bacchanalian piece, and an astrologer, extremely well executed.

In the crimson damask bed-chamber is an exquisite portrait of the present duchess of Grafton, and a landscape with figures.

In the dressing-room are several large landscapes, a fine sea-piece, and an excellent piece of dead game.

In the green dressing-room, a storm, finely executed ; three battle pieces, strongly expressed, supposed to be done by Borgognone ; a groupe of horsemen with rocks, in the wild manner of Salvator Rosa ; Lot and his daughter, in which the colours and attitudes are very fine ; and a sleeping woman with satyrs, &c. in the stile of Rubens.

In the blue damask-room is Charity and her three children, in which the brilliancy of the colours is exceeding beautiful ; Cephalus and Procris very fine ; with two round battle-pieces, amazingly spirited ; a very beautiful landscape ; Judith and Holiphernes, a small piece, exquisitely performed on copper ; two groupes of horsemen, in the spirited manner of Salvator and Burgognone, &c.

In the gallery, which is a very fine room, one hundred and eight feet long, and twenty-eight broad, are two exceeding fine and large battle pieces, under one of which is a landscape in a calm evening, excellently performed, as is also another landscape its companion ; a groupe of horsemen on a bridge, a spirited performance, with its companion ; a storm among rocks, in which

which is surprising expression ; a descent from the cross, in the stile of Albert Durer, in which the minute expression is amazingly fine ; two rocks with figures ; a battle at sea, very fine ; two large pieces, a storm among rocks, and a raging torrent, in which the expression is wild and noble ; the holy family, in the stile of Carlo Maratti ; a large landscape ; hunting the wild boar, in which the expression is strong ; several fine pieces of fruit ; two landscapes in the stile of Poussin ; Jane Shore, in which the minute expression of the naked, and the gauze drapery are astonishingly fine ; the holy family, in the stile of Rubens, a large and very capital piece ; a dead Christ, amazingly fine, and many others.

Five miles to the east by south of Sherborn is SELBY, which is a populous town, situated on the Ouse, and this river being here navigable for large vessels, several merchants reside in the town, and carry on a considerable trade. Here was an old beautiful church, part of which fell down in the year 1690, but it has since been rebuilt. In this town William the Conqueror built a noble abbey of Benedictine monks, in 1069. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Germain, and its abbots had a seat in parliament. At the suppression its revenues were valued at 729l. 12s. 10d. per annum. Selby has a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on Easter-Tuesday, the 22d of June, and the 10th of October, for cattle, wool, linnen, tin, and copper ware.

CAWOOD, a village two miles north-west of Selby, has a fair on the twelfth of May, for cattle and wooden ware.

On returning back to Sherburn, we proceed three miles north-west to ABERFORTH, or ABERFORD, a small town, indifferently well-built, extending about a mile in length on the road. It

is seated upon a Roman way, which between Sherburn and this place is raised very high, and has been famous for pin-making. By this town runs the river Cock; and between it and this place, are the foundations of an old castle, called Castle Carey. This town has a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, held on the last Wednesday in April, the last Wednesday in May, the last Wednesday after St. Luke, and the last Wednesday in October, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

At HEDLEY, north of Aberforth, Ypolitus de Bram founded a priory of Benedictine monks, in the reign of king Henry the First, which he made a cell to the monastery of the Trinity at York.

About a mile and a half to the north-east of Aberforth is BARWICK, or BERWICK, where, during the Saxon heptarchy, the kings of Northumberland had a granary. The church was formerly adorned with painted glass, but this is now almost all defaced.

Here is a mount called Hall Tower-hill, from which there is an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. It is encompassed by two trenches, the innermost of which is two perches deep, and two furlongs three perches round; and the outer trench four furlongs in compass, and the mount itself is six perches high. The outer trench is four furlongs round. On the north side of the town is a Roman aggar, which is very high and steep on both sides; and this, some take to be a part of the Roman way from Bramham-moor. This is called Wendel-hill, a name said to be derived from the Vandals, who were sent by the emperor Probus, to inhabit this country.

There

There are several villages in this neighbourhood famous for quarries, the stone of which is at first soft, but afterwards hardens in the air. Camden affirms, that most of the stone used in building Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, was dug out of a quarry at the village of Huddlestone; and at Haselwood is another quarry, out of which the stone was obtained, with which the two cathedrals of York and Lincoln were built.

About five miles north-east of Aberford is TADCASTER, a town three miles in length, in the road from Doncaster to York. It has a fine stone bridge over the river Wharfe, and is seated near a Roman consular way, nine miles south-south-west of York, and is well provided with inns for the reception of travellers. Here is a free-school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlisle; an hospital for twelve poor persons; and it has a market on Thursdays, but no fairs.

This town is generally supposed to be the Calcaria of the Romans, for many Roman coins, urns, and other remains of antiquity have been dug up here. The marks of a trench are still visible all round the town, and here is the platform of an old castle. Some, however, are of opinion, that Newton Kyme was the Calcaria of the Romans. Its ancient name Calcaria is supposed to be derived from the lime-stone found in its neighbourhood, called by the Romans calx.

NEWTON KYME, a village near Tadcaster, where, as has been already mentioned, some antiquarians place the Roman station called Calcaria. Many Roman coins have been plowed up here; and an urn of alabaster, in which were ashes, melted lead, and rings.

Three miles south of Tadcaster is **TOWTON**, a village remarkable for a bloody battle fought here between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster on Palm-Sunday, 1461. Both these armies together consisted of one hundred thousand men, and they fought with such obstinacy, that neither would give quarter. In this engagement thirty-six thousand were killed, among whom were nine noblemen, and many knights and esquires. The victory was obtained by Edward the Fourth, and proved fatal to the house of Lancaster.

At **HELUGH PARK**, to the north of Tadcaster, was an hermitage, which before the year 1203, was converted by Bertram Haget into a monastery of regular canons, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. At about the time of the dissolution it had fourteen canons, and a revenue valued at 72l. 10s. 7d. per annum.

To the west of Tadcaster, near the road from Aberforth to Wetherby, is **BRAMHAM**, a noble seat built by the late lord Bingley, and in the possession of his present lordship, who married the lord Bingley's daughter and heiress. This beautiful seat has the advantage of a most agreeable situation in a fine country, over which it commands a very extensive prospect, embellished with a distinct view of the magnificent cathedral at York from the hall door. The gardens are curious and large, and have a great number of vistas cut through the woods, and are adorned with a great variety of water-works, temples, and statues.

Four miles north-west of Tadcaster is **WETHERBY**, which lies on the road from Ferrybridge to Bernard Castle, and is agreeably situated upon the river Wharfe, over which it has a noble bridge, and above it the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling in a grand sheet of water, over a high dam, erected for the convenience of
the

the mills, that not only grind corn, but press great quantities of oil from rape seed, and rasp logwood for the use of the dyers and clothiers in the manufacturing parts of the county. It is seated seven miles north of Aberforth, in the great road from London to Edinburgh, and is a trading town, that contains many good inns for the accommodation of travellers. It has a charity-school, a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, held on Holy-Thursday, the fifth of August, and the twenty-second of November, for horses, sheep, and hogs.

Near Wetherby is GAWTHROP HALL, the seat of Edwin Lascelles, Esq; This is a very grand and beautiful structure. The hall is a noble and uniform room, two hundred and fifty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth, and is adorned with fluted Doric columns.

Near Wetherby is HELAGE, where was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, founded on a spot where there had formerly been an hermitage. It belonged to the convent of Marton, but was resigned in the year 1203. The lord Jordan de Santa Maria afterwards became a second founder of this priory; and at its dissolution, its revenue was valued by Dugdale at about 73*l.* a year, and by Speed at 86*l.*

Six miles east-south-east of Tadcaster is NUN APPLETON, so called from a Cistercian nunnery founded there by Adeliz, or Alice de St. Quintino, about the end of the reign of king Stephen, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. Here was a prioress and thirteen or fourteen nuns, who, at the time of the suppression, were possessed of revenues valued at 73*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* a year. After the suppression this house became the seat of Thomas lord Fair-

fax, general of the parliament's army against king Charles the First.

At SINNINGSTHWAIT, or SYNENTHWATE, to the east of Wetherby, was a convent of the Cistercian order, founded by Bertram Haget in 1160. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenues were valued at the suppression at 60 l. 9 s. 2 d. per annum.

Seven miles north-east of Tadcaster is the city of YORK, which is situated two hundred miles south-south-east of Edinburgh, one hundred and six north-east of Chester, and by one of the roads from London one hundred and ninety-two, and by the other two hundred miles from London. As it stands on a point, where the boundaries of the three ridings meet, and is a county of itself, it belongs to neither riding. Its present name is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name, Ebor-wic, and Eofor-wic, which were derived from its Roman name Eboracum, which is, by some, supposed to have been given it from Ebraucus, a British king, who is said to have been its founder; or, according to others, from the river Ure, which, in conjunction with other rivers, runs through it from north to south. That it was a Roman colony, appears from the testimony, both of Ptolemy and Antoninus; and we have good evidence, that the sixth legion called *Viatrix*, sent into Britain by Adrian, was in garrison here.

The emperor Severus resided a considerable time in this city, and dying here, his ashes were carried from hence, in a golden urn to Rome. Constantine Chlorus also died at York, and here his son Constantine the Great was, upon his father's decease, declared emperor. Three Roman military ways passed through the city, and in it was a temple dedicated to Bellona. Several altars have
likewise

likewise been found here, one of them dedicated to the genius of the place, with this inscription:

GENIO LOCI FELICITER.

Another altar was discovered in Trinity-Yard, in Micklegate, but is now at Ribstow near Weatherby, and has been communicated to the public by Mr. Thoresby in the Philosophical Transactions. This has on the top a rude figure of a foldier, with either his vexillum, or the ensign of a cohort in one hand, and something like a basket in the other. Underneath is an inscription, which Mr. Horsley reads thus: Lucius Duccius, Lucii Voltinia [tribu] filius Rufinus Viennensis signifer legionis nonae annorum viginti octo hic situs est.

There was another curious altar found in this city, an account of which has been given both in the Philosophical Transactions and by Camden, on which was the following inscription:

I. O. M.
DIS DEAEVSQVE
HOSPITALIBVS PE
NATIBVSQ. OB. CON
SERVATAM SALVTEM
SVAM SVORVMQ.
P. AEL. MARCIAN
VS. PRAEF. COH.
ARAM. SAC. F. N C D.

The last line Mr. Horsley reads, Aram sacra faciendo nuncupavit dedicavit.

There have been also found in this city several broken imperfect inscriptions, and a Roman brick thus inscribed: LEG. IX. VIC. that is, legio nona victrix.

Some other inscriptions, and remains of Roman antiquities, have at different times been discovered in this city; particularly a Roman arch, in the bar leading to Mickle-street. Several

parts of the walls of the city, and a multangular tower in Coning-street, are of Roman work. In digging the foundation of a large house in Mickle-street, the workmen went much below any former foundation that could be observed on the spot ; and at the depth of ten feet came to a stone, which, upon taking up, appeared to have figures upon it, a drawing of which Mr. Francis Drake, of York, sent to Dr. Stukeley, who, in return, sent a description of it, which was afterwards inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. Among these figures was a sculpture of Mithras sacrificing a bull. He has on the Persian mantle. “ He represents, says the Doctor in his letter, “ the Archimagus performing the great annual “ sacrifice, at the spring equinox, according to “ the patriarchal usage. These ceremonies to “ Mithras, were generally celebrated in a cave of “ a rock ; therefore, this sculpture was found so “ deep in the earth. There is commonly a “ figure on each side of him, habited in the same “ manner, standing cross legged. The one holds “ a torch up, the other down : here is only the “ latter in your sculpture ; the other is imperfect. “ Underneath is the figure of an horse, intimating the sun’s course : for in the time when the “ old patriarchal customs became profane and “ defecrated into idolatry, they made Mithras to “ be Apollo, or the Sun : whence these sculptures had a number of symbols, relating to the “ solar circuit of the year, through the twelve “ zodiacal constellations. The two figures attending on the Archimagus, are inferior officers “ to him. There is a myttery in their standing “ cross-legged, like our effigies of croisaders in “ churches, and it means the same thing : for “ the cross was one part of the Mithriac ceremonies. These two, by the different attitude of “ their

“ their torches, represent day and night, as
 “ Mithras represents the Sun. The figure im-
 “ perfectly drawn, at the Tail of the horse, is,
 “ I believe, a genius, twisted round with a snake,
 “ which means the vitality, imparted to all
 “ things, by the solar power.” A little without
 Botham-bar was the burying-place of the Ro-
 mans, where there have been found great numbers
 of Roman urns, filled with burnt ashes and bones,
 particularly an earthen vessel or urn, on one side
 of which was the figure of a woman’s head, as
 large as the life, with some strokes of a pencil
 in red paint, very fresh about the hair, eye-
 brows, and neck. Here were also found two
 vessels of red clay, the largest of which is a foot
 long, and four inches broad, and had a spiral
 thread in the inside like the nut of a screw. The
 smallest like a kind of lacrymatory, into which
 the friends of the deceased were wont to shed their
 tears. This vessel is supposed to have been made
 of Halifax clay, and is preserved in the Ashmo-
 lean collection at Oxford; and it is said, that in
 a vault belonging to a little chapel here, in which
 Constantine is thought to have been buried, a
 lamp was found burning, at about the time of the
 dissolution.

Here was likewise discovered a vault of Roman
 brick. It was arched with bricks, each about two
 feet square, and proportionably thick, but paved
 with bricks, only about eight inches square, and
 two inches in thickness. It was capable of holding
 two bodies, but nothing was found in it, except
 the bottom of a Roman coffin, consisting of a red-
 dish clay, something coarser than that of which
 the urns were usually made. In this burying-
 ground was also found a Roman shuttle, three
 inches and an half in breadth. It is observed, that
 the woof it carried must have been very fine, be-

cause the hollow into which the quill was received, is at most but a quarter of an inch wide. It is supposed to have been used in weaving the asbestinum, or incombustible cloth, in which the bodies were wrapped before they were burnt.

After the Romans were called home from Britain, the Saxons were invited, to defend the natives against the Picts and Scots, and soon claimed the country they came to save. During the wars which ensued, this city was so great a sufferer, that it was almost reduced to nothing. Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, invading the kingdom of Northumberland, obtained possession of this city; but Osrick, king of Northumberland, raised a body of undisciplined troops, with which he besieged York; when Cadwallader sallying out, vanquished his forces, and killed Osrick on the spot.

The Saxons at length becoming masters of this country, York flourished greatly till the Danes ravaging England, came hither, and ruined the city. This they did a second time, when York was involved in the most dreadful calamities. They even kept possession of it many years, though the Saxon kings of Northumberland exerted all their power to drive them away, and even continued there till king Athelstan expelled the Danes, and demolished the castle they had fortified. After this, York continued in peace, and had time to recover itself.

William the Conqueror placed garrisons in the two castles then standing; but when the Danes again invaded England, the Normans who kept garrison here, fearing they would besiege the city, set fire to the houses in the suburbs; but, contrary to their design, the wind blew the flames into the city, and consumed a great part of it. This, filling the inhabitants with consternation,
the

the Danes got possession of the city without any great opposition; but the following year, William himself marched against them with a formidable army, and obliged them to leave the kingdom.

In the two following reigns, the city began again to flourish; but in the reign of king Stephen, it suffered greatly by an accidental fire, which burnt down, among other buildings, the cathedral, the monastery of St. Mary, and other religious houses, together with an excellent library. The cathedral was not rebuilt till the reign of Edward the First, when the citizens began to fortify the town with new walls and towers.

In 1298, Edward the First summoned a parliament to meet at York, and another was held there in the reign of Edward the Second. The king frequently came hither in the following reigns, during which this city was the scene of very important events. King Henry the Eighth established a council or senate here, not unlike the parliaments of France, which took cognizance of all causes in the north of England, and determined them according to the laws of equity.

The city of York is pleasantly situated in a large plain, in a fruitful soil and healthy air. It has four large well built gates, and five posterns; but the houses are generally old and built of timber. It is the see of an archbishop; and besides its cathedral, had formerly sixty-one parish churches, and seventeen chapels; but the parishes are reduced to twenty-eight, and there are no more than seventeen parish churches now in use, with some meeting-houses of dissenters. The cathedral is of very great antiquity. Some writers have asserted that Lucius, a British king, founded the see of an archbishop in this city, and that there was a succession of three or four archbishops

bishops in the time of the Britons : but this account is generally thought to be fabulous. It is more probable, that the metropolitan church of this city owes its origin to Edwin, king of the Northumbers, who, upon his conversion to christianity in 627, constituted Paulinus an archbishop, and built here a little wooden church, which, some time after, he began to rebuild with stone. The first stone building was finished by king Oswald, and archbishop Wilfrid ; but that being burnt down in 741, was afterwards rebuilt. It was again burnt down in 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas, who constituted the several dignitaries, and made it a regular chapter. In 1187 this cathedral was a third time destroyed by fire, after which the antient part of the present structure was erected. This is esteemed one of the noblest Gothic structures in the world, and in it are said to be five different tastes of Gothic architecture, the south cross, being about 500 years old, and the newest, which is the east end, is about three hundred and fifty. This structure extends five hundred and twenty-four feet in length, one hundred and ten in breadth, and ninety-nine in height. The length of the cross-issles is two hundred and twenty-two feet, and the nave, which is the biggest of any, except that of St. Peter's at Rome, is four feet and a half wider, and eleven feet higher than that of St. Paul's cathedral at London. At the west end are two towers, connected and supported by an arch, which forms the west entrance, and is said to be the largest Gothic arch in Europe. In the south tower, on the west side, is a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight. At the south end of the church is a circular window, called the Marigold window, from the glass being stained of the colour of marigold

rigold flowers ; and at the north end is a very large painted window, said to have been erected at the expence of five maiden sisters. Here is much carving in stone that is extremely light and elegant, particularly the canopy of a monument by the side of the east window, and that window itself is amazingly executed, both in painting and masonry ; the gallery across it, and the projecting frame-work of stone, are excessively light, and the latter imperceptible at a small distance. The stone-work of the west window is also traced in a very light and beautiful manner. The other windows are exquisitely painted with scripture history. The front of the choir is adorned with the statues of all the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry the Sixth ; and here are thirty-two stalls, all of fine marble, adorned with pillars, each consisting of one piece of alabaster.

The chapter-house of this cathedral is thought to be one of the finest Gothic structures in the world, for elegance and proportion. It is an octagon sixty-three feet in diameter, and sixty-seven feet in height to the center of the dome, without any pillar to support the roof. No person can enter this room without being struck with the justness and harmony of the proportion. On seven of the sides are large windows finely painted, and a small gallery runs round the whole, the projection of which is so skilfully contrived, as not in the least to offend the eye. Within the dome is the following barbarous verse in gilt letters.

Ut Rosa Flos Florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.

In the times of popery there were in this cathedral abundance of jewels, silver crosses, images of gold and silver, a silver table gilt, with the figure of the Virgin Mary enamelled upon it, rich shrines, vessels

vessels of gold and silver, with rich vestments and other ornaments. To this cathedral at present belong an archbishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, four arch-deacons, twenty-eight prebendaries, a sub chanter, five priests vicars, seven lay-clerks, six choristers, four vergers, with other officers and servants.

There are only three of the parish churches that are remarkable. Allhallows-church, a Gothic structure, is said to have the most magnificent steeple in England; St. Mary's church has a steeple in the form of a pyramid, that is much admired; and St. Margaret's church has a steeple like St. Mary's, and a magnificent porch, on the top of which is the Crucifixion cut in stone.

William the Conqueror built a castle here, which was repaired in 1701, and in it the assizes are now held, and a part of it is used for a prison: it has a handsome chapel, with a good stipend for a preacher, and a gift of a large loaf of fine bread, to every debtor who attends the service; the felons are allowed beds, and there is an infirmary separated from the common prison, where the sick are properly attended.

York was incorporated by king Richard the Second, and is a county of itself, with a jurisdiction over thirty-six villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, called the Liberty of Ansty. It is the only city in England, besides London, that is governed by a lord mayor; it has twelve aldermen in the commission of the peace, a recorder, two sheriffs, eight chamberlains, twenty-four prime common-council-men, seventy-two common-council-men, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, and a common-serjeant. The city is divided into four wards; and the lord mayor and aldermen have the conservancy of the rivers Ouse, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, Don, and of the Humber,

ber, within certain limits ; and the representatives of the city in parliament, have a right to sit upon the privy counsellors bench, next to the citizens of London ; a privilege, which the representatives of both cities claim on the first day of the meeting of every new parliament ; and this city has generally the honour of giving the title of duke to the king's second son, or his eldest brother.

This city has a stone bridge of five arches over the river Ouse : the center arch is eighty-one feet wide, and fifty-one high ; and the bridge has buildings on each side, whence the passage over it resembles a street. Among these are a guild-hall, or council chamber, a record office, an exchequer, a building in which the sheriffs courts are held, and two city prisons for debtors and felons. In 1728, a handsome mansion-house was erected for the lord mayor ; and near the cathedral is an assembly-room for the nobility and gentry, which was designed by the late earl of Burlington, and erected by subscription. The hall of this assembly-room is one hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet broad, and forty feet high ; and is surrounded by magnificent Corinthian columns, that have a fine effect. This noble room communicates with the ball-room, which is sixty-six feet in length, twenty-two in breadth, and as many in height. The city has likewise two market-houses, one of which is a curious piece of architecture, supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order ; and the other is built much in the same manner as the Exchange at Chester. Here are two charity-schools, one for sixty boys, and the other for twenty girls, all taught and cloathed ; and likewise an infirmary erected a few years ago.

In this city was lately established the manufacture of cotton, which is brought to very great perfection,

perfection, and turns to good account. Vessels of about seventy tuns burthen come to the city, which, on account of the plenty and cheapness of provisions, is much frequented by persons of small fortunes, from all parts of the kingdom. Here are plays, assemblies, balls, and concerts of music, almost every night ; and at a small distance from the city, is a course, in which there are annual horse-races.

Upon the banks of the Ouse is a very fine walk, near a mile long. In the middle it winds through a little grove of trees, in a very pleasing manner, the river appearing through them in a picturesque stile ; from this walk you look one way up the river, which extends through the meadow grounds, and the other, up to the bridge in the city, the center arch of which is very large, and forms a fine object. In this agreeable walk, the sloops, barges, boats, and business of the river, are very lively objects.

But the most curious things to be seen at York, are the copies of several capital paintings, worked by Miss Morret, a lady of a most surprising genius, which it is impossible to view, without great astonishment ; for the art of working with the needle is carried by her to the highest point of perfection. “ Exceeding fine tapestries are often seen, and here and there, says Mr. Young, a piece of flowers, or a bunch of grapes, done in a most pleasing manner ; but to copy fine paintings containing several figures, with a grace, a brilliancy, and an elegance superior to the originals, was reserved for this most ingenious lady.” The principal of these pieces are the following : Two landscapes from Zuccarelli. The nature and elegance of the colours, the glowing brilliancy, the light seen through the trees, the foam of the water in the cascades,

cascades, and the general effect of the clear obscure, are here imitated in the happiest manner. Four landscapes, by Gasper Pouffin; the descent of St. Ignatius, by P. da Cortona; a large landscape from Bartolomeo; Democrates in a contemplative posture, from Salvator Rosa: nothing can be more nobly designed, or more expressively finished, than the figure of Democrates; nor can any thing be finer than the expression of the face, hands, and feet; Diogenes, with his cup thrown from him; its companion, by the same master; an old gardener holding a basket of fruit; Rembrandt, says our author, in his happiest manner, scarcely ever exceeded the imitation of the face and hands, where the muscular traces, and the lines of age, are hit off with the most peculiar spirit. Christ praying in the garden, from Hannibal Carracci, most inimitably executed, &c.

The markets of this city are held on Thursdays and Saturdays, and here are fairs, held on Whitsun Monday, the tenth of July, the twelfth of August, the twenty-second of November, and every other Thursday in the year. The summer-shew for horses is on Monday in York-race week; and the winter-shew begins on Monday, and lasts the whole week before Christmas.

The religious foundations in this city were very numerous. In the west part of it was a church dedicated to the Trinity, in which were canons endowed with lands; but they being dispersed, Ralph Painell, in 1089, gave it to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin Marmonstier, at Tours in France, upon which it became a cell to that abbey; but it was afterwards made denison, and was valued at the dissolution at 169 l. 9 s. 10 d. per annum. In the reign of William the Conqueror, the secular canons of the cathedral founded,

ed, near the west end of that structure, an hospital for the reception and entertainment of the poor; but William Rufus erecting a larger and more convenient building for this charity, in the place called the Mint-yard, and encreasing its revenues, he is generally reckoned the founder. This hospital was called St. Peter's, till king Stephen erected a large church within its precincts, which he dedicated to St. Leonard, after which the hospital generally went by the name of that Saint. At the time of the dissolution, here were maintained a master, thirteen brethren, four secular priests, eight sisters, thirty choristers, two school-masters, two hundred and six beadmen, and six servitors; the revenues amounted to 500l. 11s. 1d. per annum. In the year 1200, Hugh Mor-dac founded in this city a priory for twelve canons of the Sempringham order, which was valued at the dissolution at 57l. 5s. 9d. a year. About the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, a convent of Black friars settled in this city; and near the castle was a house of Franciscan or Grey friars, founded in the reign of Henry the Third, by the king and the city of York. Within the close of the cathedral, was a college of thirty-six vicars choral, called the Bedern, under the direction of a warden or keeper. This was given them by William de Lanum, canon of this church, and they were fixed here by archbishop Walter Grey, about the year 1252. They had a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and their house, which was called St. Peter's College, was endowed at the dissolution with a revenue valued at 236l. 19s. 4d. per annum. A convent of White friars was founded here in 1255, by lord Vesey and lord Percy. In 1274, there was here an hospital dedicated to St. Giles; and in 1278, a house of Grey friars, of the order
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of St. Augustin, said to have been founded by the lord Scroop. About the year 1314, Robert Pickering, dean of York, founded here a chantry of six priests, which he afterwards turned into an hospital for a master and brethren. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and valued at the suppression at 37 l. per annum. In 1391, here was an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. In the north-east part of the city, Sir John Langton founded, about the year 1440, an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony. In 1451, here was a society, called the House of the Priests of Peseholm. In 1460, archbishop George Nevill, and his brother Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, founded a college for twenty-three chantry priests belonging to the cathedral, who had their lodging and commons together. It was dedicated to St. William, formerly archbishop of York, and its yearly revenues were valued at the dissolution at 22 l. 12 s. 8 d. a year. Here was likewise an hospital before the year 1481, called the House of God; and another hospital near Laithorp gate, founded by ——— Bygot.

Besides these, were several religious and charitable foundations near the city. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Alan earl of Richmond, gave a church dedicated to St. Olave, at a small distance from the city, with four acres of land to build upon, to a religious society that had been driven hither from Whitby; but that church being too small, king William Rufus, about the year 1085, laid the foundation of a church, dedicated to St. Mary, and endowed the monastery with possessions, which being encreased by other benefactions, were valued at the dissolution at 2085 l. 1 s. 5 d. per annum. About two furlongs without the west side of the city walls, archbishop Thurstan, founded a Benedictine nunnery
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in 1130, which was dedicated to St. Clement, and valued at the dissolution at 57l. 7s. 9d. a year; and in or near the city was an hospital in the reign of the empress Matilda, which consisted of a warden and several brothers and sisters, and had a revenue valued at the suppression at 29l. 18s. 8d. a year.

Matthew Poole, a learned divine, and eminent dissenting minister in the last century, was the son of Francis Poole, Esq; of York; and was born in that city in the year 1625. He had his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of arts. He was presented, in 1648, to the rectory of St. Michael Le Querne in London. But, in 1662, refusing to comply with the act of uniformity, was ejected from his living; and from this time forwards devoted himself to his studies, and particularly to the finishing of his *Synopsis Criticorum Bibliorum*, in five vols. folio, which met with a good reception from all parties. Towards the latter end of his life he became suspicious, that some designs were formed against his person, especially as his name was in the list of those, who, according to the deposition of Titus Oates, were to be cut off by the Popish conspirators; he therefore retired into Holland, where he died in October, 1679. Besides his *Synopsis*, he wrote Annotations on the Holy Scriptures, and some other works.

Six miles north-west of York is NUN MONK-TON, a village where William de Arches, and Ivetta his wife, founded a small priory of Benedictine nuns, in the reign of king Stephen, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had a revenue valued at the dissolution at 75l. 12s. 4d. a year.

About

About six miles north-west of Nun Monkton is ALDBOROUGH, the Isurium Brigantum of the Romans. It is seated on the south bank of the river Ure, and was a considerable city, and a place of great strength; for by the ruins of the walls it appears, that they were four yards thick, and built upon a foundation of large pebble stones: they formed a complete square, and included sixty acres of land. Few places have afforded a greater variety of Roman antiquities; for here have been discovered the fragments of aqueducts, cut in great stones, and covered with tiles; a vault, which it is thought led to the river, supposed to be a repository for the dead. Near the church was dug up a rough stone, on which is cut the figure of the God Pan, still to be seen in the wall of the vestry room. Vast quantities of Roman coins, most of which were brass, have been found here, together with several signets, variously engraved, with the figures of men, birds, and beasts: urns and other vessels of red earth, wrought with a variety of figures, knots, and flowers, have been dug up: also several pavements of Mosaic work, consisting of small stones about a quarter of an inch square, with a border of stones, of about four times that size; and on the south side of the town there appears to have been a camp, containing about two acres of ground, in which Roman coins have been frequently found. It is generally believed, that this city was destroyed by the Danes; and from the soil, it appears to have been burnt. This village has a good church, but, except the above remains of antiquity, it contains nothing worthy of notice.

About a mile to the westward of Aldborough is BORCUGHBRIDGE, or BURROWBRIDGE, which is so called from a handsome stone bridge over the
river

river Ure, and is situated seventeen miles north of York, and two hundred and seventeen north by west of London. This borough is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief support is in the trade of the hardware made here. The arches of the above bridge are wide and high; and there are lofty stone causeways at the end of the bridge, to keep out the water, and yet it sometimes overflows them. This town sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturdays, with three fairs, held on the twenty-seventh of April, for horned cattle and sheep; on the twenty-second of June, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hardware; and on the twenty-third of October, for horned cattle and sheep.

In three small fields, to the westward of the bridge, stand four great stones, which are very rough and unpolished, and all in a right-line. The two middle stones almost touched each other, but one of them has been displaced, in hopes of finding treasures under them. These stones are vulgarly called the Devil's bolts; they are generally supposed to have been a Roman trophy, raised by the road called Isurium, which runs along here. Others suppose them to have been placed here by the Britons, in memory of some battle fought in this place; and others, that they were British deities. However, Dr. Gale rejects all these opinions, and believes them to be the Mercuries usually placed by the antient Romans, where four ways meet as they do here, and that the heads and inscriptions have been worn off by time. Near Boroughbridge Edward the Second obtained a victory over the barons.

About five miles to the west by north of Boroughbridge is RIPPON, a large, pleasant, well built, and populous town, six furlongs in length,
situated

situated between the river Ure, and a small stream called the Skell. Here is a venerable Gothic structure, that is both parochial and collegiate, and has three spire-steeples. This church was originally founded during the Saxon heptarchy, when it was collegiate, and king Athelstan granted it the privilege of a sanctuary; these privileges were dissolved by king Henry the Eighth; but the privilege of being collegiate was restored by James the First, who endowed it for a dean and seven prebendaries, besides petty canons, singing-men and choristers. The dean has no place in the convocation of the province of York; but the chapter sends a proctor to it. In the times of popery, this church was famous for a piece of priestcraft practised in it, by which much money was obtained by the canons. In the church was a strait passage into a close vaulted room, so contrived, that none could pass through it but such as were favoured. This passage was called St. Wilfrid's needle, and was used to prove the chastity of any woman suspected of incontinence; we are told, that if she found means to satisfy the priest by a proper present, she passed through it, and was reputed chaste; but if the sum was not paid, she stuck in the passage.

The market place is accounted one of the finest squares of the kind in England, and is adorned with an obelisk, erected by John Aislaby, Esq; who was chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of king George the First. This town sent members to parliament very early, but lost that privilege, and was restored to it in the first year of the reign of queen Mary. It was incorporated by king James the First, and is, at present, governed under a charter of James the Second, by a mayor, twelve aldermen, 24 assistants, and other officers. This town had formerly a considerable

trade in the woollen manufacture, which it has lost, but still continues a staple for wool, and the inhabitants are famous for making the best spurs in England. There is a common near the town, on which are annual horse-races. The market is held on Thursdays, and it has seven fairs, kept on the Thursday after the 24th of January, and the Thursday after the 21st of March, for horses, horned-cattle, and leather; on the 12th and 13th of May, for horses and sheep; on the first Thursday in June, for horned-cattle, horses, leather, and sheep; on Holy-Thursday, the first Thursday after the 22d of August, and on the 22d of November, for horses and sheep.

In the year 1318, this town was plundered by the Scots, at which time a number of the inhabitants retired into the church, and agreed to give a thousand marks to prevent the burning of the town. Notwithstanding this, they returned the next year, and because the inhabitants could not raise the sum, they set fire to the town and church, and murdered many of the inhabitants. In 1660, the great steeple of the church being blown down, broke into the chancel, and did great damage to this venerable structure; and, in the year 1695, a great number of Saxon coins were found here.

With respect to the religious foundations at Rippon, here was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded by archbishop Thurston, who died in the year 1136. It had a master, two or three chaplains, and some brethren. Its revenue was valued at the suppression at 27l. 5s. 6d. a year. Here was another hospital, founded by one of the archbishops of York, before the fourth year of the reign of king John. It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and its revenues

venues were valued at the suppression at 10l. 14s. 4d. per annum.

About a mile from Rippon is a fine seat, called **NEWBIE**, built by Sir Edward Blacket, who spared no cost in the building. The design was laid out by Sir Christopher Wren, who also chose the situation. The building is of brick; the avenues to it are very fine, and the gardens well laid out, and well planted. The park extends to the bank of the river Ure; and the house has a fine prospect over the country, almost to York, with the river in view the greatest part of the way.

STUDLEY-PARK, about four miles south-west of Rippon, is situated in the midst of an agreeable country. The house is a very good one, and contains several spacious apartments; but the pleasure grounds are most admired. The first object observed here is a banqueting house, which forms a handsome apartment, containing a well-proportioned dining-room, in which is a statue of Venus of Medicis, and a sleeping room, with a sofa, within a screen of very light and elegant carving. At one corner of the lawn, in the front of this structure, stands an Ionic temple, covered with a dome, to appearance in ruins. From thence the views are various and pleasing, one affording a prospect of a piece of water surrounded with wood; another up to a Gothic tower, on a fine rising ground, and below the view of a basin of water, with a portico on the banks. Advancing to the right up the hill, you come to a bench which looks down upon a double cascade, one falling to appearance, out of a cavern of rock into a canal, which a little below forms another cascade, and then is lost behind a wood. Winding yet farther to the right, and crossing a woody vale, you mount a small hill, with a tent on the summit, in a very picturesque and agreeable situation;

for you look down on a fine winding lake, encompassed by a bold shoar of wood rising from its very banks.

From this hill you see FOUNTAINE'S ABBEY, an exceeding fine ruin, lately purchased by Mr. Aislaby. This abbey was founded in the year 1132, by archbishop Thurston, for the reception of 13 monks, who, for the sake of having an opportunity of using greater austerities, retired to this place from St. Mary's at York, and at first had no other shelter but an elm-tree; they were, however, soon after incorporated by St. Bernard, into the Cistercian order, and in this abbey they acquired great riches. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the dissolution its revenues were valued at 998l. 6s. 8d. per annum. Magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain, which shew that the extent of the building was prodigiously great, and of these ruins we have caused a view to be engraved. The rubbish is, at present, clearing away, and all parts of it undergoing a search, that no pavements, or other remains of it, may continue hid.

Returning from the abbey, you wind along the valley on the banks of the lake, at the bottom of the tent-hill, a very beautiful spot. From hence the wall rises upon the edge of the surrounding hills, which are covered with wood, and through the trees, catch many delightful views: through them, to the right, you look down upon the lake, and catch a beautiful view of the abbey. After this you command a river winding round the tent-hill, which is covered with trees, and encircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods. Your next view is from a green seat, where the abbey appears in a varied situation, and looks down on the water in front of the tent-hill.

You



The South View of the Ruins of Fountains Abbey, in Skeldale, 3 Miles from Rippon.

You next come to a white bench, where the landscape is entirely changed, and you have a view of a fine hollow of wood, in which are seen two statues. Farther on, from a bench in a dark walk, is seen an obelisk in the opposite wood, and soon after, you arrive at a Gothic tower, a neat structure, that commands various and beautiful views. You look full upon a noble bank of wood, finely diversified with objects. To the left you see a tower rising out of hanging woods: next to that a building peeping over trees, in a pleasing stile: over this the ruined dome temple, in the very point of taste. In another part of the wood, you see the obelisk, with a fine front, and back ground of wood. Besides these objects, you see the house and the plantations adjoining to it in the park, a Roman monument and Chinese temple, with several other objects that throw a great variety over the scene.

Proceeding from hence through the park, you pass by the edge of a vast woody precipice, which bounds a winding valley, with a rapid stream, and two cascades, the view of which, among the steepes of woods and romantic precipices, have a noble effect. Upon the edge of this bank of wood stands a Roman monument, the model of that erected to the Horatii and Curiatii. From thence you look down into a winding valley, at a considerable depth, through which the river takes its bending course. At one end it is beautifully lost in the hanging woods, and at the other, under a wall of rocks: at your feet it forms another cascade, which has a noble effect: in front, you command hanging woods, which give an air of majesty to the whole scene, and through them, in one place, catch a view of the Gothic tower.

Leaving this beautiful spot, you proceed on the edge of more precipices, finely romantic, and look

down on the river, through the hanging-wood. The next point of view in the Chinese temple, which stands on a circular projection of the high ground into the valley, which is here seen in great perfection, the river winding through it, and forming another cascade : but the principal object from hence, is the glorious range of wood, which covers the opposite hills, and presents a magnificence to the eye that is very noble. Melow's tower is seen upon a hill at a distance, and to the right, the Gothic tower, situated in a picturesque manner, in surrounding woods. Upon the whole, the scene from this spot is equally romantic, sublime, and beautiful. On proceeding from hence towards the house, the scenes entirely change; for losing these rocky steeps, and hollows of wood, in which the objects are all viewed near, in the stile of a bird's-eye landscape, you rise to the command of a vast prospect of distant country, and the town of Rippon, with its minster, is seen in the center of a finely cultivated and well peopled vale, scattered with villages, houses, and other objects, in a very pleasing manner.

HACKFALL, is situated seven miles from Studley, and also belongs to Mr. Aislabie. Here entering the woods from Swinton, which is at two miles distance, the first point of view you come to is a white building, seated on the point of a round projecting hill, whence you look down upon a rapid stream, through scattered trees, which fringe the slope: to the right is an opening among the trees, that lets in a most beautiful view of a fine range of hanging woods, that unite to form a gloomy hollow. Behind, through another opening, in the adjoining trees, you look upon a fine bend of the river; Massam steeple, and part of the town appearing over some wood, which hangs to the water; nothing, says the ingenious

nious Mr. Young, can be more sweetly picturesque ; for the spot whereon the building stands, being shaded with trees and dark, the brightness of the sheet of water, has the effect of an elegantly natural clear obscure, and the building seeming to rise from branches of wood, hanging on the stream, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene, which is improved by a white house, belonging to a gentleman a little on one side. On the left, is a view from this spot, of a fine curve of the river, under a bank of hanging wood and bare rocks. From hence the riding winds on the banks of the river, and passing a dropping spring, rises up some slopes to an open octagon bench, from whence the views are truly elegant. On the right, you see a bold shrubby hill, that has a striking air of grandeur ; and upon it is erected a ruin almost hanging over a dell of wood : the river in one spot is visible, and you hear it murmuring over the rocks. To the left, a bend of the river is seen fringed with hanging woods, above which appear distant prospects.

From hence, winding through the grove, you next come to a rustic temple of stone, built by the side of a basin, in the middle of which is the stump of a jet d' eau, in a hollow in the hanging woods. A little gushing fall of water from the bank into the basin, is very picturesque ; and an opening in the front of this spot, lets in a view of bare rocks, in the middle of a fine bank of wood. Walking round an opening to the left, displays a glorious hollow of hanging groves, on one side of which is seen the white building first mentioned, and a little farther, you catch a view of a fine round hill of wood, the river winding at its feet. Now advancing through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from which the scene is beautifully picturesque. You look a-flant

upon a cataract, which falls in gradual sheets, above 40 feet. It is quite surrounded by the trees, and seems to gush forth by enchantment: the clearness and transparency of the water in this retired spot, with its moving lustre, appear inexpressibly elegant. On leaving this delightful spot you soon come to another, whence you see a most beautiful natural cascade, which seems to gush out of a cavern, overhung with thick wood, and falls from one cliff to another, till it loses itself in the adjoining groves. From hence you proceed to a bench where you again see the same cascade, in a different direction, with the addition of its trickling at your feet, over the grass, beautifully scattered with trees. Through them, in front, is a fine opening over a noble hollow of hanging woods; and to the right you look down through another opening among the trees, and catch the river running rapidly over the rocks, in a manner most exquisitely picturesque.

The winding course of the walk, now leads you to Fisher's Hall, a small octagon room, built upon a little swelling hill, in the midst of a fine romantic hollow, encompassed by a vast amphitheatre of hanging woods. This little hill is covered with a thicket of trees, and the river gives a noble bend at your feet, imbanked by the hanging woods and the stone building just mentioned, in one part peeping from among them, and in another, a fine cliff of rocks. Under the seat, the stream is rapid, raging over rocks, and winding away under walls of them, covered with hills of wood. To the right, other hills appear in a fine stile; one in particular covered with shrubby wood, projects in a magnificent sweep, and all the surrounding hills appear in fine waves, rearing their woody tops one beyond another. Besides these objects, which partake so greatly of
the

the sublime, here are others of a most genuine beauty. From one side of the building you have a view of two cascades, divided by a projecting grove. That to the right pours down from one cliff of the rock to the other, for a considerable space, most admirably overhung with the spreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which rises around it in noble sweeps, and being embrowned by the shades, forms an exquisite contrast to the transparent brightness of the water. The other cascade likewise falls down an irregular bed of rocks, but not in such strong breaks as the former. It is seen in the bosom of a fine wood, which fringes a rising hill, on the top of which is a building.

Proceeding from this inimitable scene, down to the side of the river, and following its course, you come to a romantic spot, under a fine range of impending rocks, with shrubby wood growing out of the clefts, and a few goats brouzing on the very edge of the steep. From hence you look back on the preceeding scenes, and see Fisher's Hall elegantly overhung with tufts of trees. Pursuing this road, you rise with the hill, and have a noble view of the river, broken into three sheets of water, divided by scattered woods, and the banks ornamented by a straggling village beyond, and the view of a distant prospect.

On returning by Fisher's Hall, and winding up the hill to the left, you come to a bench overhung with trees, from which you look down, and see under your feet a beautiful cascade guth out of a rock, under a thicket of trees; and to the right another that has a different appearance. This sequestered scene naturally tempts the spectator to stop, in order to view, at leisure, the mild and pleasing beauties of this spot. Hence the walk winds up the hill, by the side of a continued

cascade, the water falling in sheets from rock to rock ; on one side a thick wood, and on the other, a rocky bank covered with shrubs. This leads to Kent's seat, an alcove, from which the landscape appears in the pure stile of ornamented nature. At the distance of a few yards in front, is a double cascade, in which the water gushes from a dark spot, half rock, half wood ; and falling on a bed of rock, after a short course, falls a second time into the rill before mentioned, which winds over a bed of stone at your feet ; these parts of the scenery are surrounded by a small amphitheatre of thick wood, and form, upon the whole, a most beautiful picture. But this is not all ; for casting your eye a little to the left, you catch, through a small, and to appearance natural opening in the trees, a view of a fine scoop of hanging woods, and beyond them one of the most complete birds-eye landscapes in the world.

Continuing this walk, you mount to the top of the hill, and arrive at a spot called Mowbray Point, on which is the building called the Ruin, which has a small area before it, from whence you command a prodigious prospect. You look down on a beautiful winding valley, the river appearing in different sheets of water, and though it is so far beneath you, the roar of its rapid course is distinctly heard. This valley winds round a bold projecting promontory of high land, the hanging banks of which are covered with thick plantations, forming, upon the whole, a most glorious hollow of pendant woods. At the bottom, besides the river, you see Fisher's Hall in a very picturesque situation ; and at the top of the opposite projecting hill, a most beautiful pasture, that decorates the whole scene. The distant prospect has a noble variety ; to the right it is unbounded,

bounded, except by the horizon; in front, you see Hambleton hills, at the distance of about twenty miles, and to the left, inclosures are distinctly seen, for many miles distance. The whole vale before you is finely scattered with towns, villages, churches and gentlemens seats. York minster is distinctly seen at the distance of 40 miles; Rosebury Topping in Cleveland, as far another way. In front, you view the scar in Hambleton hills, called the White Mare, the town of Thirsk almost under it, and North Allerton to the right.

We shall now cross the river Ure, and entering the North-Riding, shall proceed five miles north-east to TOPCLIFF, a thoroughfare town on the road to Durham. It is five or six furlongs in length, and is principally seated on the north-east side of the river Swale. It had formerly a market, and has still a fair, held on the 17th and 18th of July, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

Three miles to the north-east of Topcliff is THIRSK, or THRUSK, an ancient borough by prescription, 224 miles north by west of London, that had once a very strong castle, which was demolished by Henry the Second. This town is governed by a bailiff, and between 40 and 50 burgage-holders. The bailiff is chosen by the latter, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds a court-leet twice a year, on Lady day, and Michaelmas-day. The representatives in parliament are elected by the burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff. The market is held on Mondays, and here are five fairs, namely, on Shrove-Monday, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of April, and on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of August, are what is termed a shew of horses; on the 28th and 29th of October, and the 14th of December,

ember, is a fair for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather.

In the latter end of May, 1755, the inhabitants of this town were greatly terrified by the fall of a large cliff, the rubbish of which covered several acres of land, and the shock resembling that of an earthquake.

At SWAINBY, near Thirsk, Helewisia, the daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, in the reign of king Henry the Second, founded a monastery for canons of the Premonstratensian order, who, in the 14th year of king John, were removed to Coverham, near Midlam, by Ralph, lord of Midlam, the son of the foundress. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the suppression had an annual revenue, amounting to 160l. 18s. 3d.

Seven miles east of Thirsk is BYLAND, which is pleasantly seated in a district called the valley of Rhydale, and was formerly famous for a convent of Cistercian monks, founded by Roger de Mowbray, who gave them the manor of Byland, after which they had many donations, and at the time of the dissolution, their revenues were valued by Dugdale, at 238l. 9s. 4d. and by Speed, at about 295l. Part of the house is still standing, and particularly a tower of very handsome workmanship.

Near Byland is COCKSWOLD, formerly a place of some note, and has a free-school founded by Sir John Hart, citizen and grocer of London. It had once both a market and a fair, but the former has been long disused; the fair is, however, still held on the 25th of August, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hard ware.

Seven miles north by east of Thirsk is NORTH ALLERTON, so called to distinguish it from several

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ral other towns of the same name in this county. It is situated on the bank of a small river, called the Wiske, in the road from London to Berwick, and consists of only one street, which is half a mile in length; but is well built, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff, deputed and authorised by the bishop of Durham, for the time being, by patent for life. The bishop is lord of the manor, and the bailiff or deputy presides in the election of the members of parliament, who are chosen by a majority of the burgage-holders, they being about 130 in number.

Here was fought a bloody battle in the reign of king Stephen, between David, king of Scotland, and archbishop Thurstan, who was lieutenant in these parts. This was called the battle of the Standard, on account of the Standard being at that time never erected, but when the kingdom was in imminent danger. The bishop prevailed, and routed the Scots, though Henry, king David's son, kept the field of battle, with a band of intrepid soldiers, after the bulk of the army was fled with their king, and fought with great bravery, till he was overpowered, and obliged to follow his father. The field of battle is still called Standard-hill, and there are some cavities in it, where the Scots, perhaps, were interred, and these are still called Scots-pits. In the sixteenth year of Edward the Second, this town was plundered by the Scots, under the command of Robert Bruce, their king.

North Allerton is encompassed by a small tract of rich and fruitful ground, called Allertonshire. The town has a market on Wednesdays, for cattle, corn, and provisions; and three fairs, held on the 13th of February, the 4th of May, and the

2d of October, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, particularly for large, fat oxen.

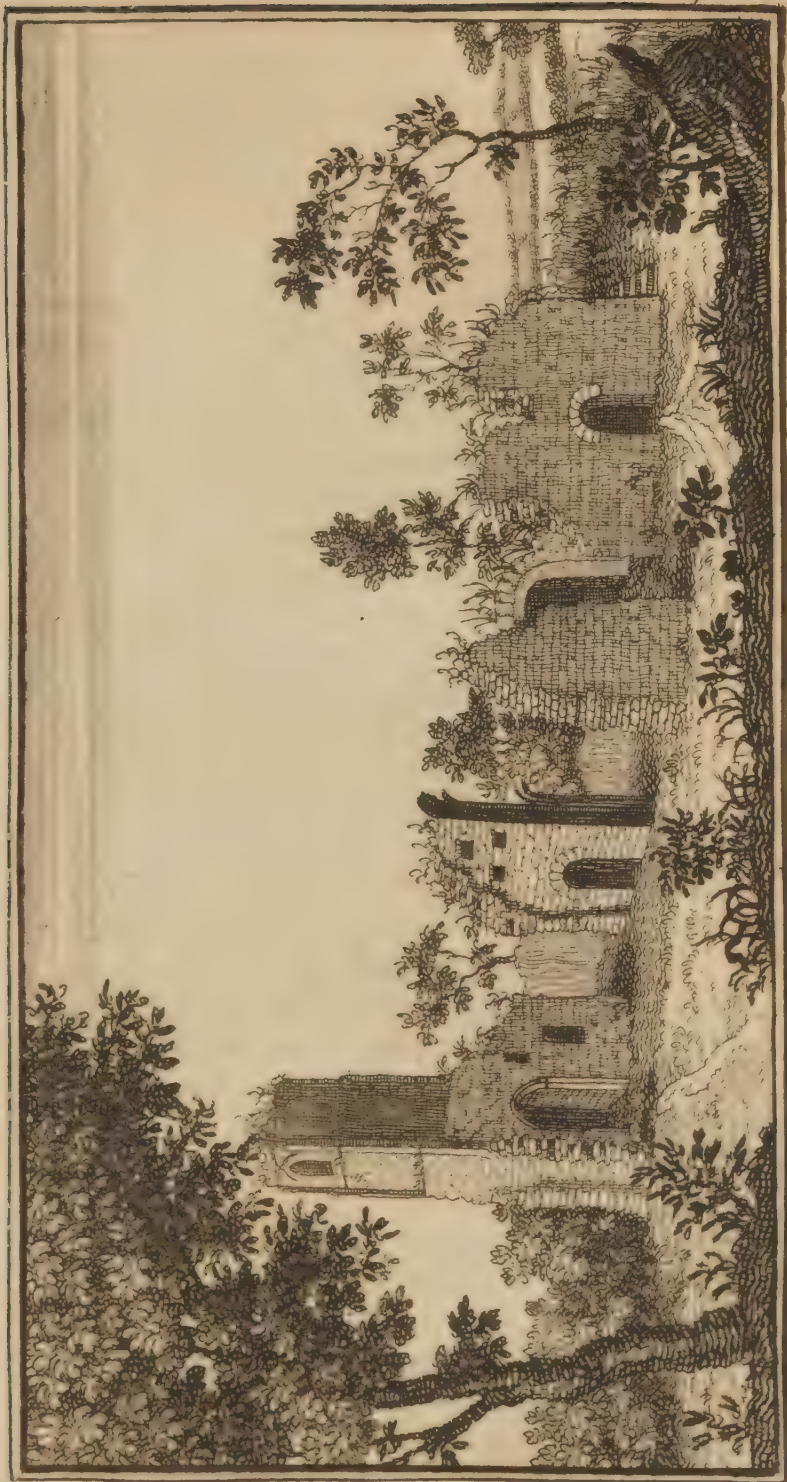
At LASENBY near North-Allerton, John de Lythegraynes, and Alice his wife, erected a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the 18th year of the reign of Edward the First, in which he established a chantry, college or hospital, for a master and six chaplains, who, at the dissolution, had a revenue valued only at 9 l. 6 s. 8 d. per annum.

Five miles north-east of North-Allerton is HARSLEY-CASTLE, which at first belonged to the family of Hotham, then to that of Strangeways, and now to Mr. Lawson of Harsley. Of this structure we have given an engraved view.

Six miles north-east of North-Allerton is MOUNT-GRACE, where Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, in the year 1396, founded a Carthusian priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas. Its revenue was valued at the general dissolution, at 382 l. 5 s. 11 d. a year.

About seven miles east by North-Allerton is ARDEN, a village, which had formerly a Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1150, by Peter de Hoton, who dedicated it to St. Andrew. At the time of the dissolution it had nine religious, and yet its revenue was valued at only 12 l. 0 s. 6 d. a year.

From North-Allerton, a road extends north by east to YARUM, which is seated on the south bank of the river Tees, and divides it from the bishopric of Durham. Over this river is a fine stone bridge, and by its navigation, it carries on a good trade to London, in lead, corn, and butter. Yarum has a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, held on the Thursday before the 5th of April, on Holy-Thursday, on the 2d of August, and



The South View of Harlsey Castle, near N. Allerton in Yorkshire.

and on the 9th of October, for horses, horned-cattle, and sheep.

Before the year 1185, there was an hospital in this town, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and also a convent of Black friars, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus, who died in 1271.

It is remarkable that on the 17th of February, 1753, the bank of the river Tees was broken down, and the stream rushed into the town, when the water continuing to rise till noon, it was with great difficulty the inhabitants got the horses out of the town, to some higher ground. When the flood was at the height, they had seven feet water in the highest part of the town, and the current ran through it with such rapidity, that many houses were washed away. Horses, cows, dogs, cats, and all sorts of household furniture, were floating, and none able to save them. Some cattle, indeed, were saved in the chambers, but most of the bridges were broken down, and many lives were lost. This dreadful calamity was occasioned by a sudden rain melting the snow on the neighbouring hills.

We shall now return back to North-Allerton, and proceed from thence 13 miles north-west to RICHMOND, which is said to be so called, from a small variation of Rich-Mount, a name given to it from its situation on a fertile and beautiful mount or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. The river encompasses near half the town, and precipitating itself from the rocks, forms a fine cataract. It is inclosed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three suburbs, and had formerly a castle built by earl Allan, part of which is still standing. This nobleman, who was earl of Bretagne, was created by his uncle, William the Conqueror, the first earl of Richmond, which
title,

title, with that of duke, has been conferred on the branches of several royal families, namely, the Saxon Plantagenets, the Dreux of France, the Tudors of Wales, and the Stewarts of Scotland, now on his present grace Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond and Lenox, the proprietor of these beautiful ruins, of which we have given an engraved view. The town was also built by earl Allan, and gives name to the north-west part of the county towards Lancashire. In the year 1732, Mr. Wharton, of Newcastle, agent to his grace the late duke of Richmond, ordering several places here to be dug very deep, discovered a draw-bridge and moat belonging to this castle, which were of curious workmanship.

The town is large, well built, and populous, seated at the distance of 262 miles north-north-west of London. The streets are neat and well paved, and many of the houses built of free-stone. It is a borough governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, and other officers, who keep courts for all sorts of actions. Here are 13 free companies of tradesmen, who annually chuse the mayor on Hilary-day; and their representatives in parliament are elected by the burgage-holders, and returned by the mayor. This borough has been annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, ever since the reign of Richard the Second. Here are two churches, and a spacious market place. The chief manufactures of the town are yarn stockings, and woollen knit-caps for seamen; and in the neighbourhood of the town, are annual horse-races. There is a plentiful market on Saturdays for cattle, and all sorts of provisions; and there are three fairs, held on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, on the first Saturday in July, and on the 14th of September, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

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The West Prospect of Richmond Castle, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The views about the town are remarkably fine, and its situation extremely romantic. Mr. York's gardens are well worth seeing, on account of the beauty of their situation, and the improvements they have received from art. Upon a rising ground near the house is erected a tower, which commands a delightful view. On the right is seen the river, under a noble hanging-wood, which, extending towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated by the town, and the ruins of the old castle; and beyond it, a fine distant prospect. From the tower, a terrace skirts a pasture, and from it you look upon a pleasing valley, thro' which the river winds, with steep rocky woods on one side, and waving slopes on the other. Walking still farther on the terrace, you see through the vale, a large distant hill; the sides covered with hanging-wood, and the top formed into corn and grass inclosures. Still proceeding, you come to an alcove, whence the view is extremely pleasing: to the right, the river proceeds in a most picturesque manner, out of a tuft of hill and wood; and giving a fine curve, bends round a grass inclosure, with a cottage, hay-stacks, and the like; then winds along before you, under the noble bank of hanging-wood, which you look down upon from the tower. The hills, in a most beautiful manner, bound the valley, confining the view to a small, but pleasing extent. To the left, some scattered houses and the churches terminate the view, and vary the prospect.

Now winding down the slope towards the river, you perceive, at a distance in the vale, a little temple belonging to Mr. Ritchie, situated among hanging-woods. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and leads to the mouth of a cavern, hollowed out of the rock. Other walks lead from hence to a banqueting room, well situated

ated for commanding a pleasing view of various objects. In front, and to the right, you command a most noble amphitheatre of hanging-wood, and the river winding at the bottom. To the left, the town spreads over a hill; in one part the castle appears; and below, the bridge over the Swale. In short, the whole is extremely picturesque and pleasing.

In Richmond were formerly several religious structures. About the year 1100, Wymar, steward to the earl of Richmond, gave a chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Martin, with some lands in the neighbourhood, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, upon which nine or ten Benedictine monks were fixed in this chapel, where they continued subordinate to St. Mary's abbey, till the general dissolution, when their revenues were valued at 47*l.* 16*s.* per annum. In 1151, Roald, constable of Richmond, founded here a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to St. Agatha, in which, at the time of the dissolution, were about 17 canons, and its revenues were valued at 110*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* per annum. In the reign of king Henry the Second, here was a nunnery, of which no particulars are known. Here was at the same time, an hospital founded by king Henry the Second, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, which continued till the general dissolution, when its revenues were valued at 13*l.* 12*s.* a year. In 1258, Ralph Fitz-Randal, lord of Middleham, founded a house of Grey friars; and near this town was a house of Alien monks, subordinate to the abbey of Begare in Britany, founded in the reign of king Henry the Third.

HORNBY-CALTLE, about five miles north by east of Richmond, is the seat of the earl of Holderness, and is now receiving great additions and improvements. This will be an excellent, convenient

venient and agreeable house. It commands a noble prospect of the whole country in front, and its environs abound with scenes that may be greatly improved. It is remarkable, that all the by-roads through his lordship's estate are admirably good, and rendered superior to most turnpike roads, at his own expence.

Three miles east of Hornby-Castle is KIPLIN, where is the seat of Mr. Crowe, who has a collection of pictures, some of which are very capital pieces. Among these are the adoration of the Shepherds, by Bassan, in which the expression is exceeding fine, and the colouring excellent: a large landscape, by Horizonti; a Sacrifice, by the same; four views of Rome, by Luca Carlovalli; four views of Venice; the Marriage of Joseph before the high priest, an excellent piece; an Ecce Homo, and a Mater Dolorosa, companions; the expression of the countenance is very great, and the finishing exquisite; two battle-pieces, by Borgognone; two figures, with fruit and flowers, by Brughel, which seem absolute life. An old woman sitting in a chair, and reeling, by Hannibal Carrache, &c.

CATARACT, a village about four miles to the north-east of Richmond, seated on the bank of the river Swale, was the Caturactonium and Cataracton of Ptolemy and Antoninus, from which the present name was undoubtedly derived, and is supposed by some authors to have received its name from a cataract formed by the river Swale: but as there is no such cataract about the place, nearer than Richmond, others have, with greater propriety, supposed it to have been the birth-place, or at least the residence of Cataracticus, sometimes called Caracticus, the son of Cunobeline. In the time of the Romans, this was a great city, through which Ptolemy, in an astro-

nomical

nomical work, called *Magna Constructio*, lays the 24th parallel of north latitude, and makes it 57 degrees distant from the equator. This city stood upon a Roman highway, that crossed the river at this place; and by the ruins, still visible in and around the village, appears to have been of great extent, and strongly fortified. On the east side near the river is a large mount, secured by four smaller works; and upon the banks of the river, are still discernable the foundations of very strong walls. In the reign of king Charles the First, a large pot, capable of containing 24 gallons, was found here, almost full of Roman coins, the greatest part of which was of copper; and a vault was discovered near this place in 1703, in which was a large urn and two smaller ones.

At THORNBOROUGH, in the neighbourhood of this town, which is supposed to have been the *Vicus juxta Cataractam* mentioned by Antoninus, have also been found many Roman coins; one in particular of gold had this inscription, *NERO IMP. CAESAR*. And on the reverse, *JVPITER CVSTOS*. Here have likewise been dug up bases of pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe, passing perpendicularly down into the earth. This is thought to have been a place for performing sacrifices to the infernal deities, and that the blood of the victims descended through this pipe. Here have likewise been found several stones with Roman inscriptions, among which was an altar inscribed as follows:

DEO QUI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST. T. IR.
DAS. S. C. F. V. L. L. M.
Q. VARIVS VITA
LIS ETE COS ARAM

SACRAM

SACRAM RESTI
TUIT
APRONIANO. ET BRA
DUACOS.

ST. MARTIN'S ABBEY near Richmond, was founded before the year 1146, by Wymar, steward to the earl of Richmond, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, and was rendered a cell to the church of St. Mary at York. It had several benefactors, and its revenue was valued by Dugdale, at about 44*l.* a year, but by Speed at 47*l.* Some part of the walls are still standing, and shew that it was a very large structure.

At MARTON, a village near Richmond, was a convent, founded in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, by Bertram de Bulmer, for men and women, and dedicated to St. Mary; but the nuns were soon after removed to Melsonby, a village to the north-east of Richmond; tho' the men, who were canons of the order of St. Augustin, continued here till the general suppression, when their annual revenues were valued at 154*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

At MELSONBY, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, was founded by king Henry the Second, before the year 1167. At its suppression it had a prioress and about nine religious, though its revenue was valued at no more than 26*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* a year.

ST. AGATHAS, an abbey about a mile to the north-east of Richmond, was founded for Augustin monks, by Rialdus; and Roger de Mowbray, Allen Bigod, and others, were benefactors to it. At the dissolution it was valued at about 112*l.* a year. A small part of the walls are still standing.

At GILLING, about three miles to the north-east of Richmond, queen Eanfleda built a monastery before the year 659, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

At CROKE, not far from Richmond, St. Cuthbert founded a monastery, which was in being 200 years afterwards.

At MARRICK, six miles south-west of Richmond, Roger de Asc, founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, and endowed it with revenues, which were valued at the dissolution, at 48 l. 18 s. 3 d. per annum.

About twelve miles to the north-west of Richmond is BOWES, a village generally acknowledged to be the Lavatrae, or Levatrae, of the Itinerary of Antoninus, a name supposed to be derived from a small river near it, called the Laver, tho' according to Horfeley, it rather stands on the river Greta. Here is an old castle, which formerly belonged to the earls of Richmond, but now to Mr. Pullen. Horfeley says, that both this castle and the church stand on the north side of the old Roman station, and that they were probably built out of its ruins. The ramparts are pretty plain, though the ditch is filled up. The south rampart seems to have been about six chains in length, and the gate or entry, which is in the middle, is still discernable. The station was chiefly on the ground, that lies south of the church and castle, now called Chapel-hill, probably, from an old chapel also built out of the ruins of the station. The castle was encompassed by a moat, the north part of which seems to have coincided with the ditch of the Roman station. Here was garrisoned the first cohort of the Thracians, in the reign of the emperor Severus, when
Virius

Virius Lupus was lieutenant and proprætor of Britain, as appears from an altar dug up here, that has an inscription which Mr. Horsley reads thus. Deae Fortunae Virius Lupus legatus Augustalis proprætor balineum vi ignis exustum cohors prima Thracum restituit, curante Valerio Frontone præfecto equitum alae Vettonum.

Many other stones have been dug up here with Roman inscriptions, particularly there is one in the church, which was anciently used for a communion table, on which is the following inscription, in honour of the emperor Hadrian, IMP. CAESARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI MAX. FILIO DIVI NERVAE NEPOTI TRAIANO HADRIANO AVG. PONT. MAXM.——COS. I.——P. P. COH. IIII. F.——IO. SEV.

About three miles and a half from Bowes is GRETABRIDGE, seated on the little river Greta, which falls into the Tees. The Roman way is here very large and strait. Though the river is, for some miles, hemmed in by rocks and high banks, yet these are pleasantly adorned with trees. Horsley observes, that there is no doubt of there having been a Roman fort and town near Gretabridge, on a neck of land near the confluence of the above rivers. The fort, he says, is yet visible, and the ramparts quite round, with the four entries, are very conspicuous. It contains about four or five acres, and stands in a field called Holme, which signifies an island in a river. Several Roman coins have been found here, and also a stone altar, on which is the following inscription :

DEAE NVMERIAE NVMINI BRIG. ET IAN.

At ROOKBY, near Gretabridge, was dug up a stone altar in 1702, upon which was an inscription which Horsley reads thus, Dae Nymphae Elau-
nae

nae Inebrica Januaria filia libentes ex voto solverunt.

At this village is the seat of Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. which is worth the view of travellers. In a back arcade, on entering the house, are the busts of Apollo, a fine one of Diogenes, and two of Roman emperors and their wives. Within the arcade is a very fine one of Homer, and those of Virgil and Demosthenes, with several bas-reliefs, as Petrarch and Laura, Mercury and Jupiter, three boys blowing bubbles, a fine one of the destruction of Niobe's children; the Virgin and child; Cupid; a group of boys, and another of five virgins, in which the attitudes and drapery are very fine; and a small statue of Hercules.

In the yellow bed-chamber are the pictures of Venus and Adonis, in the style of Rubens; a very fine one of Jupiter and Danae, with the portraits of Sir Isaac Newton, Peter the Great, Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden, Cardinal Wolsey, the duke of Lorraine, Prince Eugene, the duke of Schomberg, and the king of Sardinia.

In the library are several busts, particularly very excellent ones of Paulina and Julia, with a piece of antique Mosaic in the chimney-piece, and several pictures; among which are, Apollo rewarding merit, and punishing arrogance; Europa, the ruins of Rome, Hercules, Mercury, Apollo and Ceres.

In the crimson drawing-room is a bas-relief of Diana, in which the attitude and drapery are very fine; two antique bronzes; two Tuscan vases, and a model of the equestrian statue at Charing-Cross; and in this room is a picture of the choice of Hercules.

In one of the wings of the house is a Museum, in which are treasured up many antiquities, as
king

king Athelstan's tomb, several antique statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, &c.

The pleasure ground is romantic ; the tea-room is situated on the rocky bank of the Greta, which here rages like a torrent ; rolling over the rocks under the windows, and a little below, it joins the Tees under noble rocks of free-stone, overhung with wood. The terrace here affords several wild and romantic views.

EGGLESTON, near Greta-bridge, is a village in a romantic situation, among rocks, steepes of wood, raging torrents, and beautiful cascades. Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, supposed to have been founded about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First, by Ralph de Multon. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John Baptist, and its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 65*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

We shall now return to Richmond, and proceed from thence, about seven miles east, to REETH, a village which has fairs, held on the Friday before Palm-Sunday, and the Friday seven-night before the 12th of May ; on the Friday before St. Bartholomew ; and the Friday before the 22d of November, for brass, pewter, hawkers and pedlars goods.

Eight miles to the south-east of Reeth is ASKRIG, a small obscure town. It has a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, held on the 1st of May, and the first Thursday in June, for woollen-cloth, pewter, brass, and milliners goods ; and on the 28th and 29th of October, for horned cattle, woollen-cloth, pewter, and milliners goods.

ASGARTH-FORCE is situated to the south-east of Askrig, on the bank of the river Ure, which here falls in several places over rocks, in a very romantic manner. The first fall is of several

steps, near the bridge, and though not very steep, is beautifully picturesque. It is in a fine hollow, inclosed by hills, and scattered by trees: the bridge is of one arch of great extent, through which the water foams down several steps, in its rocky bed; and through this arch the view is most elegantly pleasing. You first see some shrubby straggling underwood, which hangs just under the brick-work; then the sheet of water falling some feet among the rocks, particularly intersected by three large loose pieces: next is seen another level sheet, nearer to you than the former; and then a second torrent, dashing among straggling rocks, and throwing up the foam. The top of the bridge is thick overgrown with ivy, and the whole view bounded by a number of steep hills, scattered with trees. Lower down the river, below the bridge, are three falls more, which are rendered not a little striking, from the romantic spot in which they are situated. The river being walled in with rocks of a considerable height, with their tops fringed with shrubby wood. The lowest of these falls is the principal, for the water rushing between the vast rocks, has a double fall of 12 or 15 feet in the whole, and forms a very noble object.

Four miles to the east by south of Askrig is HAWES, a village, that has a fair on Whitsun-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

Nine miles to the east of Askrig is LEYBURN, a considerable village, a mile and a half north of Middleham, which has four fairs, held on the 2d Friday in February, the 2d Friday in May, the 2d Friday in October, and the 2d Friday in December, for horned cattle and sheep.

MIDDLEHAM, or MIDLAM, is a town which had formerly a strong castle built by Allen, earl of Britany and Richmond, in which Edward,
prince

prince of Wales, the only son of king Richard the Third, was born. This town is famous for its woollen manufactures, and its horse-races. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on the 6th and 7th of November, for sheep.

At COVERHAM, a village a mile and a half south-west of Middleham, was a priory, founded first at Swainby, by Helawise, the daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, in the year 1190, after which it was translated to Coverham, by Ralph, lord of Middleham her son, and the lands and rents given to this house by the founder and others, were confirmed by Edward the Third. Its revenues were valued, at the dissolution, at 160*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* a year.

Three miles north-west of Middleham is BOLTON, a village, that has a fair on the 28th of June, for horned cattle and pedlars goods. In this village was anciently a monastery of canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, founded in 1120, by Robert de Romeli, lord of Shipton in Craven, and Cecilia his wife. It had afterwards several other benefactors; and, at the dissolution, had a revenue valued by Dugdale at 212*l.* a year. In the room of this monastery there is a free-school, founded by Robert Boyle, Esq;

Henry Jenkins, who was remarkable for his great age, was an inhabitant of this place. He was born in the year 1500, and died in 1670, being then 169 years of age. There were four or five people of the same parish at that time, who were about 100 years old, that declared they never knew him to be any other than an old man. He frequently went to the assizes on foot, and was used as a witness in other courts; and in the chancery, he was sworn to the remembrance of above 140 years. During the last part of his life, he was a fisherman, and used to wade and swim in

the rivers, even after he was 100 years of age, and lived upon very coarse diet. Towards the latter end of his life, being unable to work, he went to gentlemen's houses, where he was cheerfully relieved, and two years before his death, he was able to bind sheaves after the reapers, and had his sight and hearing to the last.

Seven miles south-east of Middleham is MASHAM, which has a woollen manufactory; and in its neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. It has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair, held on the 17th and 18th of September, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlars goods.

At JERVASE, or JERVALL, to the north-west of Masham, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, at first founded by Akarius Fitzbardolph, at Fors, but they removed hither in 1156, and settled in a pleasant valley assigned them by Conan, duke of Britany, and earl of Richmond, who built for them a church and offices. Before this time, there were only three monks, who were obliged to maintain themselves by the labour of their hands; but having now several benefactors, they became rich and numerous, and at the time of the dissolution had an annual revenue, valued at 234*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

At SWINTON, which stands about a mile and a half south-west of Masham, is the seat of Mr. Danby, who has surrounded his house with a most beautiful park, finely wooded and watered; and has shewn great taste and propriety in his plantations and pleasure grounds. With much expence, he has brought several miles a small but elegant stream through his park and gardens, where it in some places breaks into fine lakes, and in others contracts itself into the size of a little rill, which winds through the woods, here falling in cascades, and there with drawing from the
eye,

eye, hides itself in the tufted groves. The house is a convenient structure, elegantly furnished, and contains many good pictures, particularly several fine landscapes by Claud Lorrain, Poussin, and several others. The delivery of the keys, by the school of Raphael; a Jewish rabbi, copied from the famous picture of Rembrandt; an arch-duke of Austria, a capital piece, by Rubens; his arch-dutcheß by the same master; three family portraits, by Lely, and several others.

It is remarkable, that the roads which branch every way round Swinton are admirable, which is entirely owing to the generosity and spirit of this excellent gentleman. Through his own lands, which are very extensive, he makes them at his own expence, and has them formed in so excellent a manner, as to be superior to most turn-pikes; and to the neighbouring roads he largely contributes, and, in a manner, bribes the parishes to seek their own good, and by this uncommon spirit, he has either made or greatly improved above 20 miles of road.

Five miles to the north-east of Masbam is BED-ALL, which is situated on an inconsiderable river that runs into the Swale. This is a small place, ten miles east-south-east of Richmond, but the living is worth 500l. per annum. It has a charity-school, and a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, held on Easter-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, and the 5th and 6th of July, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, leather, pewter, brass, tin, and milliners goods; on the 10th and 11th of October, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; and on the Tuesday se'nnight before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep.

At WELLE, two miles to the south of Bedall, Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Middleham, founded, in the year 1342, an hospital for a master, two

priests, and 24 brothers and sisters. It was dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, and endowed with a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 42l. 12s. 3d. per annum.

Four miles west by north of Bedal is **NEWTON**, a village, in which William Gros, earl of Albemarle, who died in 1199, founded an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was endowed at the dissolution with 40l. a year. Here was also a monastery dedicated to the Nativity of our Saviour, the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the Exaltation of the Cross. This monastery was first founded at Cottingham, by Thomas, lord Wake, of Wyddel, in the 15th year of Edward the Second, for Augustin canons, but the same year was removed hither. At the time of the dissolution, it had a prior and 11 or 12 Black canons, and was endowed with a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 100l. os. 3d. a year.

We shall now return to Middleham, and proceed 11 miles south by west to **KETTLEWELL**, which is seated in the West-Riding, and is a village on the river Wharfe, that has two fairs, held on the 6th of July, and the 2d of September, for sheep.

Nine miles to the south-west of Kettlewell is **SETTLE**, a pretty good town, seated in the road from York to Lancaster, by the side of the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge. It has a market on Thursdays, and the following fairs; on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; on Thursday before Good-Friday; and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle; on the 26th of April, for sheep; on the 18th of August till the 21st; and on the first Tuesday after the 27th of October, for horned cattle, leather, wood, sheep, lambs, &c.

ASTWICK,

ASTWICK, a village five miles north-west of Settle, has a fair, held on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday.

Six miles to the north-west of Settle is CLAPHAM, a village, that has a fair on the 21st of September, for sheep.

Three miles north-west of Clapham is INGLETON, which has a fair on the 17th of November, for leather and oat-meal.

SEDBERGH, 14 miles north of Ingleton, situated on the east side of the river Lune, on the borders of Westmorland, is improperly marked in most of our maps as a market town; but it has two fairs, held on the 20th of March, and the 29th of October, for horned cattle.

Four miles south of Ingleton is BENTHAM, a village, that has a fair on the 24th of June, for horned cattle.

Three miles to the south of Settle is LONG PRESTON, a village that has two fairs, held on the 18th of February, and the third of September, for horned cattle.

Six miles to the east by south of Long Preston is GARGRAVE, a village, that has a fair on the 11th of December, for horned cattle and toys.

Three miles to the south-east of Gargrave is SKIPTON in Craven, situated in the middle of a mountainous rocky tract of country, called Craven, from the British word Crage, which signifies a rock; the land being covered with rocks, and great stones, and the roads extremely rough. It is seated at some distance from the river Aire, and is a considerable place, seven furlongs in length, on the road from York to Lancaster. It had anciently a beautiful and strong castle, which fell to the crown in the reign of king Edward the Second, who granted it to Robert lord Clifford; and he and his successors had a seat here for many generations.

rations. The houses are well built, considering the situation of the place, and the church is a large and handsome structure, in which is a good library. Here is also a grammar-school. The market is held on Saturdays, and it has ten fairs, held on the 23d of March, for horned cattle and sheep; on Palm-Sunday-Eve, for horses; on Easter-Eve, for horned cattle and sheep; on the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter, for horned cattle; on Whitson-Eve, for linen-cloth and mercery; on the fifth of August, for horses and cloth; on the 20th of November, for horned cattle; and on the 22d of November, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedlary.

At SALLEY, or SAWLEY, not far from Skipton, was a Cistercian monastery, founded by William de Percy in 1147; but Matilda, one of his daughters, was so considerable a benefactress to it, that she was considered as its second founder. It had several other donations, and at the time of the dissolution, this house was endowed with revenues, valued by Dugdale at 147 l. 3 s. 10 d. a year, and by Speed, at above 220 l. Some of the walls are still standing, from which it appears to have been a magnificent structure.

Eight miles to the east by south of Skipton is GIBBORN, which is seated on the river Ribble, in the western part of the county. Here Robert de Brus, in the year 1129, founded a priory of canons, of the order of St. Austin, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 628 l. 3 s. 4 d. per annum. This town has a market on Mondays, and six fairs, held on Easter-Monday, the Monday fortnight after Easter, the Monday month after Easter, and the Saturday after, for horned cattle; on the Monday five weeks after Easter, for
pedlars

pedlars goods ; and on the 18th and 19th of September, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

At EMMSEY near Skipton, William Melchines, and Cecilia de Romeli his wife, founded a monastery for canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Cuthbert, in the year 1120 ; but about 30 years after, their daughter, Alice de Romeli, translated the religious to Bolton, which is to the south-west of Gilborn, where they continued till the general dissolution, when their revenues were valued at 212 l. 3 s. 4 d. per annum.

Six miles south by east of Skipton is APPLE-TREWICK, a village, that has a fair on the second of October, for horned cattle and horses.

About 12 miles east by south of Skipton is OTLEY, a small town, situated on the south side of the river Wharfe, under a craggy cliff called Chevin, in one of the most delightful spots in England. It has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, held on the first of August, and the 15th of November, for horned cattle and household goods. In the reign of Edward the Second there was an hospital in this town for lepers.

At ARTHINGTON, six miles east of Otley, Peter de Arthington, about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Second, founded a small priory of Cluniac or Benedictine monks, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary ; but at the time of the suppression, its revenue was valued at only 11 l. 8 s. 4 d. per annum.

ILKELEY, about seven miles west by north of Otley, is supposed to be the Olicana of Ptolemy, from its situation, and from the Roman roads which lead to and from it, and the engraved pillars of Roman work lying in the church-yard. It also appears from an inscription found there, to have been rebuilt in the time of the emperor Severus,

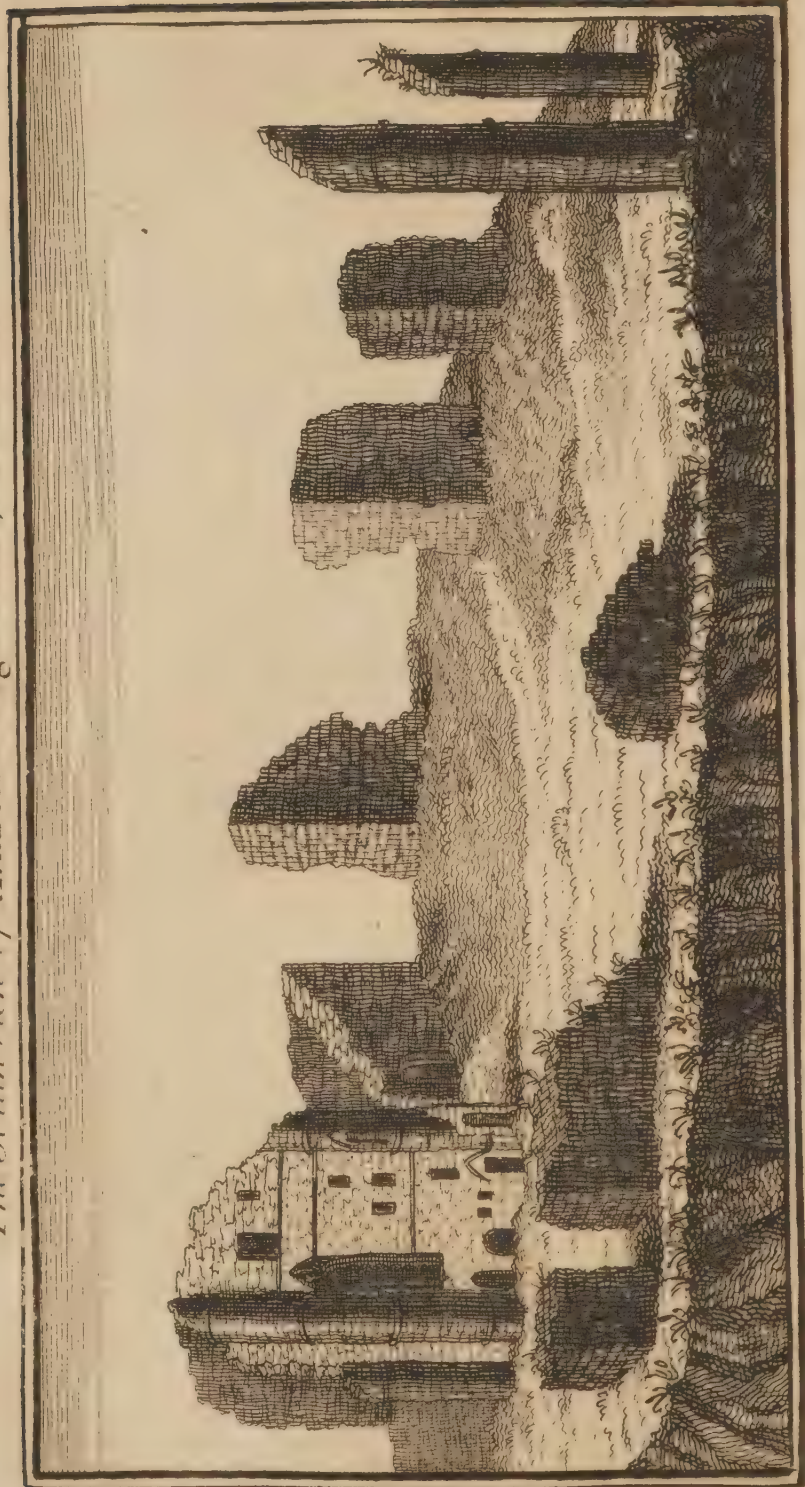
by Varius Lupus, legate and proprætor of Britain; and that the second cohort of the Lingones was quartered here, is likewise attested by an altar discovered in this place in the year 1608, of which a copy was taken by the order of William Middleton, Esq. The first of these inscriptions is supposed to have been one of those which Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Camden carried off, and has been since lost; but the copy of it, according to Camden, is as follows:

IM. SEVERVS
AVG. ET ANTONINVS
CAES. DESTINATVS
RESTITVERVNT, CV-
RANTE VIRIO LVPO.
LEG. EORVM PR. PR.

Four miles to the south-east of Otley is BINGLEY, a village that has two fairs, held on the 25th of January, for horned cattle, and on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August, for horned cattle, sheep, and linen.

Nine miles north-east of Otley is KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the road from York to Lancaster, seated on a rough, rugged rock, and almost surrounded by the river Nidd. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. It has a stone bridge over the river, near the end of which is a cell hewn out of the rock, and called St. Robert's chapel. Part of the rock is formed into an altar, in which are cut the figures of three heads, supposed to be designed as an emblem of the Trinity. This cell was the hermitage of Robert, the founder of a religious order, called the Robertines, who died here in the year 1216. Round the town is a kind of yellow, soft marle,
extremely

The South View of Knareborough Castle, in Yorkshire.



extremely good for manuring land. There is also plenty of liquorice about the town.

Here was a castle seated on the summit of the rock, the foot of which is washed by the river. It is said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh, and was formerly the seat of the Estotevils. Of the ruins of this structure we have given a view.

This town is famous for its medicinal springs, and particularly its dropping-well, of which we have given some account, in treating of the mineral waters of this county. It has a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, held on the Wednesday after the 24th of January; on the Wednesday after the 12th of March; on the 6th of May; on the Wednesday after the 12th of August; on the Monday after the 10th of October; and on the 13th of December, for horned cattle, hogs, and sheep.

In this town Robert Flower founded a priory, for the friars of the Holy Trinity, in the reign of king Henry the Third, which, at the dissolution, was endowed with a revenue valued at 35*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* a year.

In Knaresborough forest was found, about the beginning of the present century, a large medal, on one side of which was inscribed, IO. KENDAL RHODI TVRCVPELLERIVS; and on the reverse, TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TVRCHORVM. MCCCCCLXXX.

At ALLERTON MAULEVERER, two miles east by north of Knaresborough, Richard Mauleverer founded an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey at Marmonstier, at Tours in France, the revenues of which, upon the dissolution of the alien priories, were given by king Henry the Second to King's college in Cambridge.

At RIBSTANE near Knaresborough, Robert, lord Ros, about the beginning of the reign of king John, founded a commandery of Knights

Templars, which, upon the suppression of that order, became part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was endowed, at the general suppression, with a revenue valued at 207l. 9s. 7d. per annum.

Three miles west by north of Knareborough is RIPLEY, which is seated on the river Nidd, over which it has a bridge. It is a small place, chiefly consisting of one street, about three furlongs in length; and its neighbourhood is remarkable for the production of liquorice. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August, for horned cattle, sheep, and linen.

On returning to Knareborough, and proceeding 13 miles south, we come to LEEDS, a considerable town, a mile in length, upon the road from York to Chester, 25 miles west-south-west of York, 42 north-east of Manchester, and 192 north by west of London. It is said to have been so populous in the Saxon times, that its inhabitants were esteemed a kind of nation. In the west end of the town, formerly stood a castle, in which king Richard the Second was imprisoned, before he was carried to Pontefract; on the site of which now stands the ancient manor house and park, lately belonging to Mr. Richard Sykes. Leeds was first incorporated by letters patent granted in the year 1622, by king Charles the First, who placed it under the government of a principal alderman, nine burgesses, and 24 assistants; but it is now governed under a charter of king Charles the Second, by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants. This is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, and yet it has only three churches, and but one of them parochial; this is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a venerable old pile, built of free-stone, in the manner of a cathedral; and on the cieling is the giving

ing of the Law, finely painted in fresco, by Parmantier, in gratitude for the encouragement he met with here. St. John's, was erected in 1634, at the expence of John Harrison, Esq; a native of this town, who likewise endowed it with 80l. a year, and 10l. to keep it in repair; and near it erected a house for the minister. The third church was built here a few years ago, and is an elegant structure dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with a spire steeple. Here is a very handsome Presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1691, and called the New Chapel; and in the town and suburbs are several other meeting-houses.

Among the other public buildings are a guild-hall, the front of which is built on arches, with rustic columns and tabling; in a niche is placed a fine marble statue of queen Anne. Here is a magnificent hall, which, as well as the former, was built about the year 1714, for the sale of white cloths, and is supported by pillars and arches, which form a quadrangle like the Royal Exchange, crowned with a handsome cupola and bell, to give notice when the market for these sorts of goods begins; and a house called Red-hall, from its being the first brick building in the town, erected by Mr. Metcalf, an alderman of Leeds, in which king Charles the First had an apartment, which is still called the king's chamber. A good stone bridge over the river Aire; a market cross; and a free-school, with a library, founded by Mr. Harrison, the founder of St. John's church, who also erected here an hospital for the relief of the poor, which he endowed with 80l. a year, besides 10l. for a master to read prayers. In 1699, alderman Sykes, of this town, built a workhouse of free-stone, in which poor children are taught to mix wool, and perform other easy parts of that manufacture; and a part of the building is used

as an hospital for the aged poor. Here are also three alms-houses, built by Mr. Lancelot Iveson, who was mayor of the town in the year 1695; and two charity-schools of blue-coat boys, about 100 of whom are taught and cloathed. This town gives the title of duke to the noble family of Osborne.

Leeds has been long famous for the woollen manufacture, which its merchants, and those of York and Hull, ship off for Holland, Hamburgh, and the north. Its cloth-market is admired as a prodigy of its kind, perhaps, not to be equalled in the world, and is kept every Tuesday and Saturday. Early in the morning treffels are placed in two rows in the street, and sometimes two rows on a side, across which boards are laid that form a kind of temporary counter on each side, from one end of the street to the other. At about six o'clock in the summer, and about seven in the winter, the clothiers being all come, the market-bell rings, upon which a stranger would be surprized to see, in a few minutes, without the least hurry, noise, or disorder, the whole marked filled, and the boards upon the treffels covered with cloth, each proprietor standing behind his own piece, few bringing more than one. The bell has no sooner ceased ringing, than the factors and buyers of all sorts enter the market, and walk up and down between the rows, some with foreign letters of orders, with patterns sealed on them in their hands, the colours of which they match, and when they have fixed upon what they want, they lean over to the clothier, and by a whisper, in the fewest words imaginable, the price is stated; one asks, and the other bids, and they agree or disagree in a moment. The buyers generally walk up and down twice, on each side of the rows, and in little more than an hour

hour all the business is done : in less than half an hour, you perceive the cloth to move off, the clothier taking it upon his shoulder, to carry it to the merchant's house. At about half an hour after eight, the market-bell rings again, upon which the buyers immediately disappear, the cloth is all sold ; or, if any remains, it is carried back to the inn. By nine o'clock, the boards and treffels are removed, and the street left at liberty to make room for the linen-drapers, hardware-men, and the like. Thus ten or twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth, and sometimes much more, is bought and sold in about an hour's time, the laws of the market being more strictly observed here than in other markets. After this, the shambles are well provided with flesh and fish ; and such quantities of fruit, in particular, are sold, that 500 horse loads of apples, have been bought up here in a day. Leeds has two fairs, held on the 10th of July, for horses and hardware ; and on the 8th of November, for horned cattle, horses, and hardware. This place is also famous for some medicinal springs, one of which, called Eye-bright, has been found useful in disorders of the eye ; and another called St. Peter's well, is a bath remarkably cold, and has proved very beneficial in rheumatisms, rickets, and other complaints.

There are several hamlets in this neighbourhood remarkable for the antiquities they contain, particularly a place called Street-lane, and Street-houses, through which passes the vicinal way from the great military Roman road, to Adel, which is supposed by some to have been a Roman station.

HAWKCESTERRIG near Leeds is a place full of Roman works, there having been a castle seated on a haw or hill, for a watch-tower, and on the lower ground, a Roman pottery.

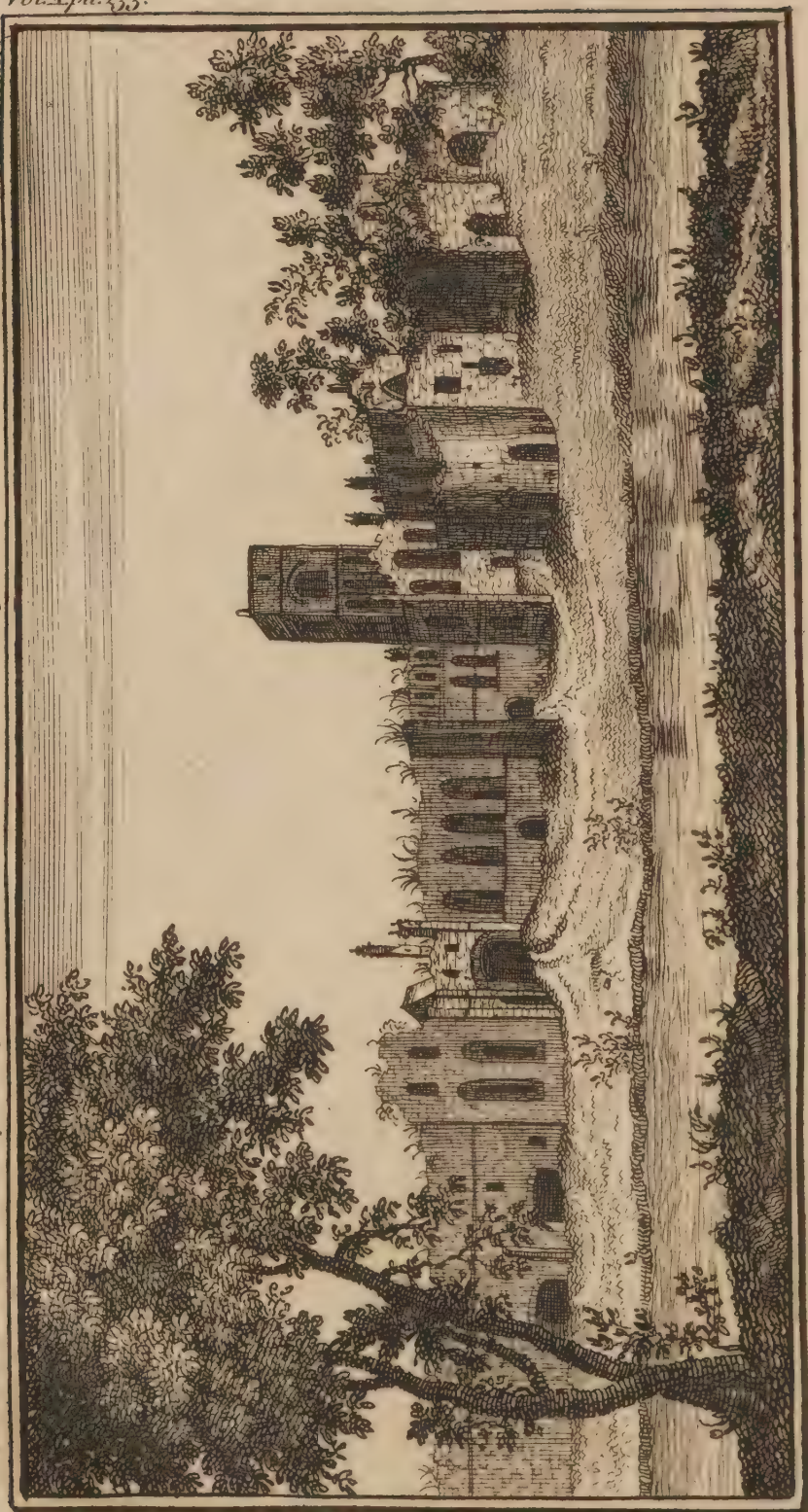
Six miles north by east of Leeds is HARWOOD, a pretty village, that has a costly stone bridge of four arches over the river Wharfe. Here are the ruins of a castle, which, in Camden's time, was a strong structure, that had successively a variety of masters, one of whom named John de Lisle, gave an acre of ground in this place, with the advowson of the church, to a certain chantry he founded in it, for the good estate of himself, and the souls of all his ancestors. In this church was interred Sir William Gascoigne, lord chief justice, who had the courage to commit prince Henry, afterwards king Henry the Fifth, to the King's-Bench, for affronting him while in the seat of justice, which the prince, when he came to the throne, not only forgave, but applauded.

HARLOW-HILL, or the hill of the army, is so called, from its being supposed to be the place where Osway pitched his camp before the famous battle of Winmore.

Three miles north-west of Leeds is KIRKSTALL, where Henry Lacy built an abbey of the Cistercian order, in which he placed an abbot and 12 monks, with 10 lay-brothers, who had been removed by him from Fountain's abbey, to Bernoldswick, and now removed hither. This abbey afterwards found many benefactors, and became richly endowed. However, through mismanagement, they at length became indebted for the sum of 5048l. an immense sum at that time, and this obliged them to beg the protection of several princes, and to retrench their expences, by which means they, in the year 1301, reduced their debt to 160l. At the time of the dissolution, the revenue of this abbey was valued by Dugdale at about 329 l. a year, and by Speed at 502 l. A great part of the walls are still standing, from which it appears to have been a very spacious and beautiful

The South Prospect of the Ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds in Yorkshire.

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beautiful structure. There are the remains of six chapels on the sides of the great altar, at the east end of the church; and the tower, built of free-stone, is still sound and good. The roof has been taken down ever since the dissolution, but the dormitory, and some other parts that are converted into private dwellings, are in tolerable repair. Of the remains of this abbey we have caused a view to be engraved.

At Kirkstall are mills for grinding corn and fulling cloth; an iron forge with a flitting mill, and a large stone bridge over the river Aire; some Danish works, and a well, from which the abbey was supplied with water.

About the year 1751, there was taken out of the river Aire, near this abbey, an oak perfectly sound, but black throughout. Its trunk was so large, that when it was cut transversely, and lay on the ground, a tall man could but just reach the upper part of its diameter.

COOKRIDGE, a village four miles from Leeds, has a Roman vicinal way passing through it; and here have been discovered the foundations of a Roman town, with a Roman camp, pretty entire. There have likewise been dug up Roman vessels, fragments of statues, urns, columns and inscriptions. Among these ruins was found the statue of a Roman officer, with an inscription, and two small mill-stones, for the hand-mills, with which the Roman slaves ground the corn. Some would have the name of this station to have been Campo Caria, but Mr. Thoresby calls it Adelocum, which is generally allowed to belong to Adel, about a mile distant.

ADWALTON, a village five miles south-west of Leeds, has six fairs, held on the 26th of January, the 26th of February, Thursday in Easter-Week, the Thursday fortnight after Easter, the Thursday
month

month after Easter, Whitfun-Thurfdlay, and every Thurfdlay fortnight after till Chriftnas.

DEWSBURY, a village eight miles fouth-west of Leeds, has two fairs, the firft held on the Wednesday before the 12th of May, and the laft on the Wednesday before the 10th of October, for horned cattle and fheep.

Three miles north of Leeds is ADEL, or ADDLE, which is feated in a moor, where, in 1702, were difcovered the foot-fteps of a Roman town, with many fragments of urns, and the like. Some have fupposed its ancient name to have been Burgo-dunum. At a little diftance from it is a Roman camp, pretty entire, furrounded with a fingle vallum. Befides thefe marks of antiquity, feveral infcriptions have been met with, one of which belonged to a funeral monument.

Five miles to the west of Leeds is BRADFORD, or BRADFORTH, a town feated on a branch of the river Are, 183 miles north-north-west of London. The houfes are built with ftone, and it has a church, in which a lecture was founded and endowed with 40 l. a year, by Mr. Peter Sunderland. It has a manufacture of cloth, a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, held on the 14th and 15th of March, and the 28th, 29th, and 30th of June, for household furniture, and horned cattle; the other is on the 20th, 21ft, and 22d of December, and is very large, for hogs.

Eight miles fouth of Leeds is WAKEFIELD, a large, well-built town, fituated in a fruitful foil, 25 miles fouth-fouth-west of York, and 171 north-west of London. It chiefly confifts of three great ftreets, and has a bridge over the river Calder, which was made navigable as far as this town in the year 1698; and in 1740, its navigation was continued by act of parliament, as far as Eland and Halifax; upon this bridge ftands a handsome

handsome chapel, built by Edward the Fourth, in memory of those who were slain in battle here, among whom was his father, Richard duke of York. This structure is about 10 yards long and six broad, and was adorned with beautiful carving, which is greatly defaced; it is now used as a warehouse for goods. A little above the bridge is a wash or dam, over which the water forms an admirable cascade of great length. From the bridge you have an agreeable view to the south-east, where, by the side of the river, rises a hill covered with wood, at about a mile distance. This joins to an open moor or common, upon which are several gentlemens seats, very pleasantly situated. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large, handsome, Gothic structure, and the spire is reckoned one of the highest in the county. This church is endowed with 80*l.* a year for a weekly lecture. In May 1756, there were discovered, in the roof of a small chapel of this town, a number of figures, some of them in alabaster, and some in wood, richly ornamented with painting and gilding. One of these was the effigy of St. William, archbishop of York, the nephew of king Stephen. The other figures were equally beautiful, especially those of alabaster, one of which was very large, and represented St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, teaching the young virgin to read. There was also a groupe of 15 figures in alto relievo, and in all, no less than 25 different pieces, taken out of the Old and New Testament. They had all lain concealed ever since the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and are doubtless much older than that period.

Though this town has no corporation, it is said to contain even more inhabitants than the city of York. It has a market place, in which

is a beautiful cross, that has an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a room, in which the public business is transacted, and on the top is a dome with a lanthorn. This town has been long famous for the woollen manufacture, and carries on a considerable trade by the Calder, by which large quantities of coals are brought almost through the county.

In a field near Wakefield was found, in the last century, a large antique gold ring, engraved upon the outside with the figures of three saints, and on the inside, in ancient characters, were the words *Pour bon amour*. It is supposed to have belonged to Richard duke of York, the father of king Edward the Fourth, who was slain here, fighting against the house of Lancaster.

Wakefield has a market on Thursdays and Fridays, with two fairs, held on the fourth and fifth of July; the first day for horses and hardware, and the second for pleasure, toys, &c. and on the 11th and 12th of November, the first for horses and horned cattle, and the last for pleasure; but if either of these days fall on a Sunday, the fair is held on the Saturday before.

John Radcliffe, an eminent physician and founder of the Radclivian library at Oxford, was descended of reputable parents, and born at Wakefield in the year 1650. He studied at University College, Oxford, and having finished, with much applause, his course of philosophy, applied himself to the study of physic; took the degree of batchelor in that faculty, and after practising physic for some time at Oxford, removed to London, and procured in less than a year such a number of patients, that, according to the declaration of Mr. Dandridge, his apothecary, he cleared, at a medium, above Twenty Guineas a day. In 1686, he was appointed principal physician to the prince's

cess Anne of Denmark; but this place he forfeited about eight years after, by that blunt behaviour, for which he was so remarkable; for having been once sent for to attend her Royal Highness, who was at that time indisposed, the doctor, who was then taking his bottle, to which indeed he was too much addicted, swore by his maker, *that her highness's distemper was nothing but the vapours, and that she was in as good a state of health as any woman breathing, could she but believe it.* He had also the misfortune, by a like rude reply, to lose the good graces of king William, who had always entertained for him the highest regard, and had offered to appoint him one of his physicians; and yet, upon his refusing that post, had consulted him so frequently, that, for the first 11 years of his reign, the doctor had received from him above 600 guineas a year. The king sent for the doctor towards the latter end of his life, and, shewing him his swollen legs, asked him what he thought of them, *Why truly,* replied the doctor, *I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms.* The doctor was no more suffered to approach the royal presence. Nevertheless so extensive was his practice, and so great were his fees, that, notwithstanding his genteel manner of living, the large sums he distributed in private charities, and a loss he sustained of 5000*l.* in a naval adventure, he had, by the year 1707, amassed a fortune of 80,000*l.* He died on the first of November, 1714, and was interred in St. Mary's church in Oxford. The greatest part of his fortune he left to the founding of the Radclivian Library, and the serving of other literary purposes, in that university. He was some time member of parliament for the town of Buckingham.

John Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, in the beginning of the xviiiith century, was the son of Mr. Thomas Potter, linen-draper, at Wakefield, and was born there about the year 1674. He had his education at University-College, Oxford; and in 1693, was chosen a fellow of Lincoln-College in the same university. In 1697, he published his beautiful edition of *Lycophron's Alexandra*; and in the course of that, and the following year, he produced his *Archæologiæ Græcæ*; or, *The Antiquities of Greece*. In 1706, he was made chaplain in ordinary to her majesty queen Anne; who, about two years after, appointed him regius professor of divinity, in the university of Oxford. In 1715, he was promoted to the bishopric of Oxford; and in 1737, was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. This high dignity he enjoyed about ten years, when falling into a lingering disorder, he breathed his last in 1747. Besides the works already mentioned, he published elegant editions of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and of *Plutarch de audiendis Poetis*. His Theological works were printed after his death, in three volumes, 8vo.

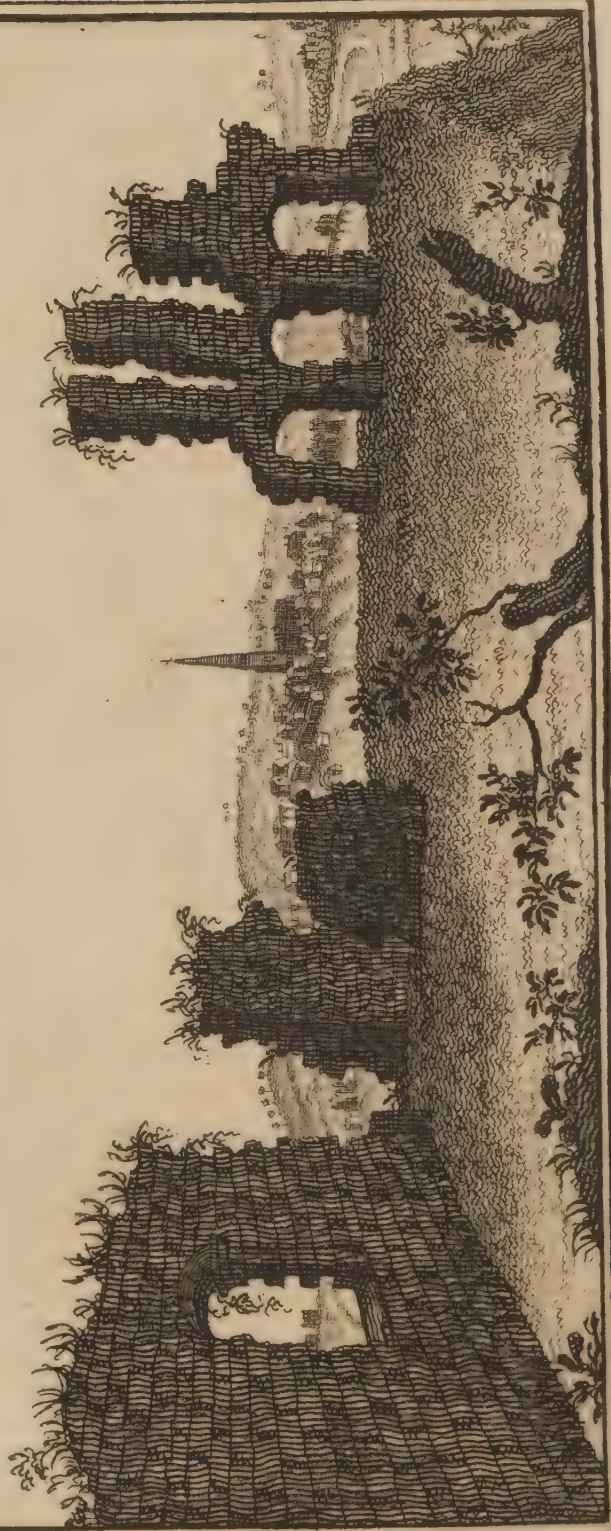
At NEWLAND, near Wakefield, king John founded a preceptory of the knights hospitallers, of St. John of Jerusalem, which had a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 223l. 19s. 7d.

BRETTON, a village, to the south-west of Wakefield; it is situated four miles from its parish church, on which account Sir William Wentworth, Bart. a few years ago, generously built there a most elegant chapel of ease, and maintained, at his own expence, an officiating minister of the church of England.

At NOSTEL, to the south-east of Wakefield, were a church and house of poor hermits, dedicated to St. James; and here was also a priory of
canons

The South View of the Ruins of Sandal Castle, and Town of Wakefield.

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canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by the family of the Lacey's; for Ilbert Lacey began to found it, and Robert, his son and heir, brought it to perfection in the reign of William Rufus, endowed it with various lands and revenues, dedicated it to St. Oswald, and granted the canons the liberty of electing their own prior. Its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 492l. 18s. 2d. a year by Dugdale, and by Speed at about 606l.

SANDAL CASTLE, about two miles to the south by east of Wakefield, was built by John Plantaganet, earl of Warren and Surry, in the reign of king Edward the Second, and near it was fought a battle between the families of York and Lancaster, on the 31st of December, 1460, when Richard duke of York, to whom this castle then belonged, with his son Edmund, earl of Rutland, were slain. This castle was demolished in the year 1648, and of its ruins we have given an engraved view.

Seven miles west by south of Wakefield is ALMONDBURY, supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Campodunum of the Romans. It was a royal seat of the English Saxons, and was defended by a fort and castle, now in ruins. It had also a cathedral dedicated to St. Alban, from which it was called Albanbury, whence, by corruption, it obtained the name of Almondbury. It is, however, at present only a village, the houses of which are mostly built of wood, though there are some of stone, which they obtain from a neighbouring quarry; and these being somewhat black on the edges, some have imagined that the town was formerly burn down, though it is certain they come out thus tinged from the quarry.

Near this village is a steep hill, only accessible by the way which leads from the plain; and upon
it

it are the marks of an old rampart, and some ruins of a wall and castle, surrounded with a triple fortification.

Eleven miles west by north of Wakefield is HALIFAX, so called from its ancient name Haligfax, which signifies holy hair. Its original name was Horton, which was changed to Halig-fax by the following circumstance: a secular priest of the village being enamoured with a young woman, his passion at length turned his brain, when happening to meet her in a retired place, he murdered her, horridly mangled her body, and cut off her head. The head being afterwards, for what reason does not appear, hung upon a yew-tree, was soon regarded with a superstitious veneration, and frequently visited in pilgrimage; but at length rotting away, the devotion of the vulgar was transferred to the tree, so many branches of which were torn off and carried away, as relics, that it was at last reduced to a bare trunk: this trunk succeeded to the honours of the tree, as the tree had succeeded to those of the head; and the devotees, who still visited it, conceived an opinion, that the small fibres in the rind, between the bark and the body of the tree, were the very hairs of the young woman's head. This opinion giving the idea of a miracle, the resort of pilgrims became greater than ever, and in a short time, this place, from being a small village, rose to be a considerable town, and obtained the new name of Haligfax.

Halifax is now a large populous town, seated near the river Calder, on the gentle ascent of the hill, and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Montagu. The parish is the most populous, if not the largest in England; for it is 30 miles in circumference, and besides the church, which is a venerable old structure, has 12 chapels,
and

and contains 16 meeting-houses, most of which have bells and burial grounds. In the year 1443, the parish contained but 30 houses, but in the next century, they were so much encreased, that the inhabitants petitioning queen Elizabeth, to grant them certain privileges, they set forth as an instance of their loyalty, that no less than 12,000 young men went out armed from this one parish, and at her majesty's call joined her troops, to fight the army then in rebellion, under the earl of Westmoreland.

The extraordinary industry and spirit of the inhabitants, in the manufacture of cloth, particularly kerseys and shalloons, is so remarkable, that it has been computed that 100,000 pieces of shalloon are made in a year, in this town alone; and a single dealer has traded by commission, for 60,000*l.* per annum, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the article of kerseys alone. The inhabitants of the whole parish are so employed in the woollen manufacture, that they scarce sow more corn than will keep the poultry, and feed few oxen or sheep. Provisions are therefore brought to this market, from a considerable distance; and the market, which is on Saturdays, is thronged with a prodigious number of people; multitudes coming to sell provisions, and an amazing number, from all the parts of this extensive parish, to purchase provisions, and sell their manufactures. It has but one fair, which is held on the 24th of June, for horses.

The principal public buildings, besides the church, chapels, and meeting-houses, are a free-school, called Queen Elizabeth's school, a good hospital, founded in 1642, by Nathaniel Waterhouse, Esq; for 12 old people, and a workhouse for 20 children.

Thefts, particularly the practice of stealing cloth in the night from the tenters, were formerly so common, in and about Halifax, that in the reign of Henry the Seventh, a by-law, called the Halifax law, was made to prevent them. By this law, the magistrates of Halifax were impowered to pass and execute sentence of death on all such criminals, as were convicted of theft, within a certain district round the town, called the liberties of the forest of Hardwick, provided the value of the thing stolen amounted to above 13 pence half-penny. On a person being charged with this crime, he was carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who summoned the frith-burghers of the several towns in the liberties of Hardwick, and by these, he was either acquitted or condemned; and if the latter, he was executed by severing his head from his body, in the following manner. Near the town was an engine in the form of a very high gallows; in each of the two perpendicular posts was a groove, in which was a heavy piece of timber, with a sharp axe fixed in it, which was made to slide easily up and down, by means of a pulley and cord. On the day of execution, the convict was carried to this engine, and his neck laid upon a block, directly under the axe, which was drawn up to the top, and fixed, by fastening one end of the rope, by which it was suspended to a pin in one of the perpendicular posts. Upon the signal for execution, the rope was slipped off the pin, and the axe, falling with great velocity and force, cut off the criminal's head in a moment.

This engine was used at Halifax till the year 1620, when it was removed; but the basis upon which it stood, is still to be seen. This law is said to have given occasion to a phrase in the form of a litany, used by the beggars and vagrants in these

these parts, who frequently say, From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us. The reason why Hull is included, is, the rigid discipline beggars met with in that town, where all foreign poor are whipped out, and the poor of the town set to work.

It is said, that in the reign of king James the First, the earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, passing through Halifax, saw one of these executions, on which he caused a model of the engine to be taken, and carried into his own country, where he had one erected upon the same plan; but that nobleman's head was the first that was cut off with it: however, it being many years before that happened, the engine got the name of the Maiden, which it still retains, though it has cut off many heads since, and is still used for the same purpose.

All the country contained within this parish seems a continued village, the houses being scattered at a small distance from each other, and at every house is a small tenter-ground; and through the fields run a number of streams, guided to every house, to answer the various purposes of fulling, dying, dressing and scowering the cloth.

At CLIFTON, a village to the south-east of Halifax, in the year 1705, some gallons of Roman copper coins were dug up, among which were some of the emperor Quintillus, who reigned but 17 days. There were many other coins of the later Roman emperors, a considerable number of which were afterwards deposited in Mr. Thoresby's museum at Leeds.

ELAND, or EALAND, a village, three miles south by east of Halifax, is seated on the bank of the Calder, where its stream is increased by the confluence of several rivulets; on which account there is a handsome bridge built over it. Here

Roman bricks have been dug up, with an inscription, which shews, that the fourth cohort of the Britons was stationed in this place; that there was such a cohort, appears from the Notitia.

At KIRKLEY, or KIRKLEES, a village five miles south-east of Halifax, Reynerus Flandrensis founded a Cistercian nunnery in the reign of Henry the First, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. James; but at the revolution its revenue was valued at only 19 l. 8 s. 1 d. a year. Near this village is the funeral monument of that famous outlaw Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of king Richard the First, upon which is the following inscription:

Here underned dis laid stean
Lais Robert earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier az hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud.
Sic utlawz hi an is men
Vil England niver see agen.

Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

At GRETLAND, a village three miles south of Halifax, was found a votive altar, which seems to have been dedicated to the tutelar god of the Brigantes. On one side is an inscription which Horsley reads thus, *Dui civitas Brigantum et numinibus Augustorum Titus Aurelius Aurelianus, dedicat pro se et suis*: and on the reverse is, *Antonino tertium et Geta consulibus*.

We shall now return back to Wakefield, seven miles to the south of which is BARNESLEY, also called BLACK-BARNESLEY, which is situated on the side of a hill, 53 miles north by west of Nottingham, and 175 on the same point from London. It is about five furlongs in length, and is a thriving place, well built with stone, it having a considerable trade in wire, steel, and iron-ware. It has
a market

a market on Wednesdays, for provisions, and all sorts of corn; and the following fairs, the last Wednesday in February, preceding the 28th, but if Wednesday be the 28th, it is held on the Wednesday before, so that it can never be later than the 27th, nor sooner than the 21st. This is a great fair for horned cattle and swine; on May the 12th for the same; and on the 10th of October, for horned cattle, swine, cheese, and goose-pies.

Near Barnesley is WENTWORTH CASTLE, the seat of the earl of Strafford. The new front to the lawn is one of the finest in the world, it being surprizingly light and elegant, and the portico is supported by six columns of the Corinthian order. This structure is crowned with a balustrade, and is exceeded by few in lightness, unity of parts, and a pleasing simplicity, that strikes every beholder.

The hall is forty feet square, and the cieling supported by Corinthian columns, and divided into compartments, by very beautiful gilt cornices; the divisions painted in a very pleasing manner. On the left hand you enter an anti-chamber, 20 feet square, then a bed-chamber of the same size, and afterwards a drawing-room of the like dimensions.

The other side of the hall opens into a drawing-room 40 feet by 25. The door-cases are finely carved and gilt, and the chimney-piece extremely elegant: the cornice surrounds a plate of Sienna marble, upon which is a beautiful festoon of flowers in white; it is supported by two pillars of Sienna marble wreathed with white, which have a fine effect. Here is a slab of Egyptian granite; and two of Sienna. The room is also adorned with several pictures, particularly David with Goliath's head, a fine piece, by Carlo Maratt; two beau-

tiful cattle pieces, by Salvator Rosa: Diana, copied from Guido; and Abraham, by Paul Mattea.

The drawing-room is 25 feet by 30, and has a beautiful picture of the great earl of Strafford, by Vandyke.

On ascending the stairs, you enter the gallery, which is one of the most beautiful rooms in England. It is 180 feet long, 24 broad, and 30 high, formed into three divisions, a large one in the center, and a small one at each end, by magnificent marble columns, with gilt capitals, and in the spaces, between these columns and the wall, are the statues of Apollo, an Egyptian priestess, Bacchus and Ceres. This noble gallery has one end of it furnished for music, and the other with a billiard-table. At each end, is a very elegant Venetian window, and the cornices of the end divisions are of marble, richly ornamented. This gallery is adorned with the following pictures: two sharpers cheating a gentleman at cards, very fine, by Michael Angelo: two battle-pieces, by Borgognone: Christ curing the issue of blood, very fine, by Carlo Marratt: A Miracle performed by St. Paul, the groupe and colouring very fine: Carlo Marratt himself, and a Turkish lady kept by him, both by that master: The Wise Mens Offering, by Bassan: Charles the First, in the Isle of Wight, very fine, by Vandyke.

The lady Strafford's dressing-room is extremely elegant: it is about 25 feet square, hung with blue India paper; the cornice, cieling, and ornaments are all extremely pretty; and on the toilet are fine gold boxes.

Her ladyship's reading-closet is excessively elegant. It is hung with painted satin; the cieling is in Mosaic work, in festoons of honey-suckles;

suckles; and the cornice is of glass, painted with flowers.

Wentworth Castle is, however, less famous for its house, than for the beauty of its ornamented environs, which are laid out with great taste. A canal extends through the park in a meandering course, and wherever it is viewed, the terminations are concealed; whence it has every where the effect of a beautiful river: groves of oak fill up the bends of the stream, here advancing thick to the very banks of the water, there appearing at a distance, in some spots, as a few scattered trees, and in others, joining their branches, and forming a thick shade. In many places, the water is seen from the house, between clumps of trees, in a most picturesque manner; and in others it is lost behind the hills, and then breaks upon the view, in a stile that cannot be too much admired.

Adjoining to the house is a shrubbery, where waving slopes are intermixed with firs and pines; and a temple rises in a spot that commands the delightful landscape of the park, and of the adjacent cultivated country.

Winding among the woods and plantations up the hill, you come to the bowling-green, which is encompassed with a thick grove of ever-greens; and on one side of it is a light Chinese temple. From thence, crossing a dark walk, you catch a beautiful view of a bank of distant wood. In a retired spot is a statue of Ceres, and through three divisions a distant prospect appears. From the platform of grass within the castle-walls, in the center of which is a statue of the late earl, you behold a surprising prospect on every side; and from the entrance, you look down upon an extensive valley, finely bounded by rising cultivated

hills, commanded at a single view, notwithstanding the variety of the prospect.

Within the managery, at the bottom of the park, is a shrubbery, extremely sequestered, cool, shady, and agreeably contrasted to that by the house. The managery is stocked with pheasants, &c. and through it you proceed to the bottom of the shrubbery, which is spread over two fine slopes: the valley between them is a long, winding, hollow dale, exquisitely beautiful: the banks are thickly covered with fine oaks, whose noble branches, in some places, almost join over the grass lawn, which winds through this elegant valley. At the upper end is a Gothic temple, over a small grotto, that forms an arch, and both together have a most pleasing effect. On a near view, this temple is found to be a light, airy, elegant building; behind it is a piece of water, surrounded by hanging woods, in a beautiful manner; an island in it, is prettily planted, and the bank on the left side, rising from the water is scattered with fine oaks.

Ten miles south of Barnsley is SHEFFIELD, which is seated upon the river Don, 145 miles north-north-west of London, and is the most remarkable town in England, next to Birmingham, for the making of hardware, and was so early as in the time of Chaucer famous for its knives; for in one of his tales, speaking of a man that had a whittle or knife by his side, he says,

A Sheffield whittle bore he in his hose.

This is the chief town of a district called Hallamshire, which contains about six hundred cutlers, incorporated by the title of the cutlers of Hallamshire, who are said to employ no less than 40,000 men in the iron manufacture, and the town

town itself is said to contain about 30,000 inhabitants. The great branches of trade are the cutlery, plating-work, the lead-works, and the silk-mill. In the cutlery branch are several subdivisions, as the making of knives, razors, scissars, lancets, flems, &c. Many grind-stones are here turned by a set of wheels, all of which receive their motion from one water-wheel, increasing in velocity from the first movement to the last, which turns round with such swiftness, that not the least motion can be perceived. Among the other engines is the tilting-mill, in which an immense hammer is kept in constant motion on an anvil, worked by a water-wheel, and by the same power the bellows of a forge adjoining is kept regularly blowing. The plating-work employs some hundreds of hands, and in it many boys and girls, as well as men, are employed. The silk-mill was copied from the famous one at Derby, and employs 152 hands. All the motions of this complicated piece of mechanism, are set at work by one water-wheel, which communicates motion to others, till many thousand wheels and powers are set to work. This mill twists 150 pounds of raw silk a week, all the year round, or 7800lb. per annum. The erection of the whole building, with all the mechanism it contains, cost about 7000l.

Sheffield is a large, thriving, and populous town, but the streets are narrow, and the houses black, occasioned by the perpetual smoke of the forges. Here is a church, erected in the reign of king Henry the First, which is a large structure in the form of a cross; and has a fine high spire. Upon a petition to queen Mary, representing that the parish was too large and populous to serve it, without assistants, she incorporated 12 of the principal inhabitants and their suc-

cessors for ever, by the stile of the 12 capital burghesses of Sheffield, empowering them to elect three priests to assist the vicar, and for that purpose gave them certain lands and rents belonging to the crown. A chapel dedicated to St. Paul, was lately built here, and there are two other chapels, one at Attercliffe, and the other at Ecclesale, two hamlets in this parish. This town has also several meeting-houses belonging to the dissenters.

The lord of the manor has a prison here, and holds a court every three weeks. The town has a fine stone bridge over the Don, a free grammar-school, founded by king James the First, who appointed 13 school-burghesses to manage the revenue, and nominate the master and usher. Here are likewise two charity-schools, one for 30 boys, and the other for 30 girls; and in the year 1673, an hospital was erected here, and endowed with 200*l.* per annum, by Gilbert Tolbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and the great grandfather to the last mentioned nobleman, left 200*l.* a year to the poor of this parish for ever. This town has a large market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, held on the Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and on the 28th of November, for horses, and horned cattle.

This town had formerly a fine castle, and a noble mansion-house, the seat of the dukes of Norfolk. The former continued till after the death of Charles the First, when it was demolished, in pursuance of an order of parliament; and the latter is now decayed, though the manor still remains in his grace's family.

Between this town and Rotherham, there are the remains of a Roman fortification, the ruins of which are still visible; there is also a famous trench, five miles in length, by some called the Devil's bank, and by others the Danes bank.

At ECKLESFIELD, near Sheffield, was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Wandrasis, in the diocese of Roan in Normandy.

We shall now enter the East-Riding from Burton in Lincolnshire, and crossing the Ouse, shall proceed to HOWDEN, a town seated about two miles north of the river Ouse, which has sometimes overflowed, and laid the place under water. It stands at the distance of 173 miles north by west of London, and has a church which was formerly collegiate, and has a very tall steeple, erected by Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, in the 14th century, as a place of security to the inhabitants against the inundations of the Ouse. The bishop of Durham, who has the temporal jurisdiction, and is possessed of several estates in and about the town, has a palace near the church. Here is a large market on Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before the 25th of March, the second Tuesday in July, and the second of October, for horses, horned cattle, and line.

WRESHILL, two miles north-west of Howden, is seated on the river Derwent, and had formerly a castle, built by Henry the First, earl of Northumberland; but it was afterwards forfeited to the crown, and in process of time, was given to John duke of Bedford. Leland tells us, that this castle was neatly built, and well fortified, and that it was one of the most curious buildings to the north of the Trent. There was in it a fine library, full of choice books, but both the castle and library have been long since destroyed.

Seven miles north-west of Howden is HEMINGBURGH, where is a church dedicated to St. Mary, which was rendered collegiate in 1426, by the prior and convent of Durham, for a provost or

warden, three prebendaries, six vicars, and six clerks. Its revenues were valued at the suppression at 48*l.* 11*s.* per annum.

Ten miles north by east of Howden is WIGHTON, which is seated on the banks of the river Foulness, and is a very ancient place, generally allowed to be the Delgovitia of the Romans. There are, however, no visible remains of the ramparts and ditches of a Roman fort; but there is a tumulus or exploratory mount in a field near the Hall-close. Wighton has a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, held on the 14th of May, and the 25th of September, for horses and sheep.

About half a mile north-east of Wighton is GODMANHAM, a village called by the Saxons Godmundingham, from an ancient temple held in high veneration, from the Pagan deities worshipped in it, and from thence is derived its present name.

About seven miles to the west of Wighton is ELLERTON, a village, in which was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by one Nerius, in the time of king Henry the Second. Its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 15*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Four miles south-east of Ellerton is NORTH-DUFFIELD, a village that has a fair on the 4th of May, for cattle and sheep.

Six miles north-east of Wighton is POCKLINGTON, which is seated on a stream that falls into the Derwent, and is a small place, that contains nothing worthy of notice. It has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the 24th of February, the 25th of April, the 24th of July, and the 28th of October, for horned cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern goods. Besides these fairs, there are several shews of horses, particularly on the 7th of December, seven days before St. Matthias, and seven days before Christmas-day.

At WILBERFOSSE, four miles north-west of Pocklington, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Mary. It was founded by Helius de Cotton, and endowed by Alan his son, with lands. Henry the Third confirmed their grants and privileges, and the revenues of this house were valued at the suppression at 22l. a year by Dugdale, and at 28l. by Speed.

At NUN-BURNHOLM, four miles east of Pocklington, was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by the ancestors of Roger de Morley, lord of the barony of Morpeth. The ancestors of the lord Dacres were also benefactors to it. A little before the dissolution, it had eight religious, and yet its annual income was valued only at 8l. 1s. 11d. a year.

At WARTERE, two miles north of Nun-Burnholm, was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the year 1132, by Jeffrey Fitzpaine. His grandson Jeffrey made such large additions to it, that he was reputed the first founder. It was dedicated to St. James, and at the time of the dissolution, had a prior, and about ten canons, with an annual revenue, valued at 143l. 7s. 8d.

Eleven miles north by west of Pocklington is KIRKHAM, a village situated five miles south of New Malton, and has a fair on the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for sheep, brass, pewter, hardware, pots, and small ware.

In this village Walter d'Espeç, and Adeline his wife, in the year 1121, founded a priory of canons, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Trinity. It continued till the suppression of religious houses, when its revenue was valued at 269l. 5s. 9d. by Dugdale, and at about 300l. by Speed. There is at present but little of this priory remaining, that gives any marks of its former splendor,

dor, except a piece of a wall, which seems to shew that it was a fine Gothic structure.

MALTON, or NEW-MALTON, has had the epithet New ever since the reign of king Stephen, when it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John, and is divided by the river Derwent, into the Old and New towns, which have a communication with each other, by a good stone bridge over the river. Both towns are about four furlongs in length, and are very populous. They are situated on the road between York, Whitby, and Scarborough, and are well supplied with inns. This town had a castle in the reign of Henry the First, of which some remains are still to be seen. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. It has two markets, held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; and on the 10th and 11th of October, the first day for hard-ware, pots, and small-ware, and the second for sheep.

This town had a monastery of Gilbertine canons, of the order of Semperingham, founded about the year 1150, by Eustace Fitz-John. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed at the suppression, with a revenue valued at 197l. 19s. 2d.

To the south by west of New-Malton is AULDBY, a small village, but a place of great antiquity, generally allowed to have been the Derventio of Antoninus, and the Petuaria of Ptolemy. The name of Derventio is supposed to have been derived from its situation on the bank of the Derwent, and Petuaria to have been added, to distinguish it from other towns in Britain, called Derventio by the Romans. Upon the top of a hill towards the river are the ruins of an old castle, and here have been found some remains of
Roman

The North View of Sheriff Hutton Castle, near York.

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Roman antiquities. The captain of the company of the Derventienſes, under the general of Britain, is ſuppoſed to have been quartered here; and, in the time of the Saxons, it was a royal village.

At BROUGHTON, near Malton, was alſo an hoſpital founded in the reign of king Stephen, by Walter Fitz-John.

Eight miles to the weſtward of Malton is EASINGWOULD, a village that has two fairs, held on the 5th of July, and the 25th of September, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, linen and woollen cloth.

At SHERIFF-HUTTON, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Eaſingwould, was a caſtle and manor, which, in the reign of king Stephen, were part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Durham. This caſtle was built by Bertrand de Bulmar, and in the civil wars between the laſt mentioned prince, and the empreſs Matilda, was ſeized by Alan, earl of Brittainy and Richmond. It afterwards paſſed thro' ſeveral hands, till it was forfeited to Edward the Fourth, who gave it to his brother Richard, duke of York, afterwards king Richard the Third, and it now belongs to the lord viſcount Irwin. A great part of this ſtructure is ſtill ſtanding, and we have cauſed a view to be engraven of it.

About ſix miles from New-Malton is CASTLE-HOWARD, the ſeat of the earl of Carlisle, which was built by Vanbrugh, in the ſame ſtile as Blenheim houſe in Oxfordſhire. One of the wings has been lately pulled down, and another built in a very different taſte from the other wing, which at preſent gives the principal front a very uncouth appearance; but it is probable that the other will be ſoon rebuilt for the ſake of uniformity. The cielingſ are, in general, too high for the rooms.

The hall is 33 feet ſquare by 60 high, terminating in a dome at the top. It is ornamented
with

with stone columns, but these are so large, and the height of the room so much out of proportion, that the area has a diminutive appearance. The walls are painted by Pellegrino, with the history of Phaeton, and also adorned with several antique statues and busts: among these are Sabina in the character of Plenty, in which the attitude and drapery are fine. Diodumenus, successor of Caracalla, whose drapery is admirable; Vitellius; Lucius Verus; Marcus Aurelius, and many others.

The saloon is 34 feet by 24, and contains the busts of Didius Julianus; Apollo, the head modern; Cupid, admirably fine, but the modern parts unequal to the antique; Marcus Aurelius, Adrian, Jupiter, Serapis, Andreas, and Adrian. The paintings are, four pieces by Ricci; a very fine portrait of pope Gregory, Mars and Venus, and the holy family, by Titian; Vulcan, by Albert Durer; and a Bohemian shepherds, by Rembrandt.

On the left of the saloon is the dining-room, which is 28 feet by 21, and is elegantly furnished with pictures, busts, and slabs. The chimney-piece is supported by fluted columns of Sienna marble: its cornice is of Sienna and white marble, and in the middle are grapes of polished white. The slabs are of Sicilian jasper, and here is an urn of the finest green granite, with two busts, one of Marcus Aurelius, and the other of a Bacchanal. The pictures are, two beautiful landscapes, by Zuccarelli; a fine piece of ruins, by P. Panini; Cupid and Psyche, by Tintoretto; the prodigal Son, which has amazing expression, by Spagnolett; and Christ at Emaus, by Paul Veronese. Upon the chimney-piece are three bronzes, Laocoon, Cassius, and Brutus.

The drawing-room is 21 feet square ; the slab is of verd antique, and the pavement Mosaic. It is also adorned with an urn of porphyry, and a considerable number of pictures.

In the antique gallery are many slabs of the most curious antique marble, some inlaid with different kinds of marble and precious stones. Here are the busts of Cato, M. Junius Brutus, Caius Cæsar, Geta, Virgil, Homer, and Hercules ; a basso relievo of Victory, the attitude and drapery of which are excellent ; a satyr holding a goat, &c. There are also several fine pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Bassan, &c.

The state bed-chamber is 28 feet long and 24 broad, and has a very elegant chimney-piece, supported by Corinthian columns, the shafts of Sienna marble, and the capitals and bases of white ; the cornice is also of white marble, and in the center of the frieze are pigeons in white marble, polished. Upon it stands Jupiter Serapis. In the ornaments above is the marriage of the Sea, by Canaletti. The room is hung with excellent Brussels tapestry, done after the designs of Teniers.

The dressing-room is 30 feet by 24, and has two very fine slabs of blood-jasper ; another, exceeding elegant, an oval of agate, surrounded by modern Mosaic. The chimney-piece is an elegant one of white marble ; and upon it are a Venus, a Mercury, and a horse. There are in this room an elegant cabinet of Amboyna wood, and two landscapes, by Canaletti.

This house contains a considerable number of other statues, busts and pictures, which we have not room to mention ; we shall therefore leave it, and take a view of the buildings in the park.

There is here an Ionic temple, which has four porticos, and forms a handsome room fitted up chiefly

chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door-cases are supported by Ionic columns of black and yellow marble; and in the corners of the room are pilasters of the same. In niches over the doors, are the busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina. The floor is in different compartments of marble, and the room is crowned with a dome, ornamented with white and gold, but the windows are mean.

There is in another part of the park a mausoleum, which is a circular building, surrounded by a colonade of Tuscan columns, and crowned with a dome. Over the vault is a circular room, called a chapel, 30 feet in diameter, by 69 high. Eight Corinthian pillars support the cornice, over which the dome rises; the floor is, in different compartments, inlaid with marble; and there is here a very fine table of antique Mosaic. But upon the whole, this is a heavy structure.

Besides these, there are several other ornamental buildings about the park; but all of them in the heavy stile of Vanbrugh.

From New-Malton the road extends nine miles north to HELMSLEY, also called HELMSLEY-BLACK-MOOR, which is seated on the river Rye, and had formerly a castle, now demolished. It stands 20 miles to the north of York, and 220 north by west of London. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the 19th of May, the 16th of July, the 2d of October, and the 6th of November, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

About a mile to the north-west of HELMSLEY is RIVAULX-ABBAY, which was erected on the following occasion. The only son and heir of Walter d'Espee unhappily broke his neck, and lost his life, by a fall from a horse; on which his
father

father erected two monasteries in this county, namely Kirkham, just mentioned in the East-riding, and also this of Rivaux in the north, and likewise that of Warden in Bedfordshire. This, of which we are now treating, was founded in the year 1132, on Black-moor, near the banks of the river Rye, for the reception of certain monks of the Cistercian order, sent over from France, by Bernard, abbot of Clare. It had several other benefactors, and its revenues were valued at the dissolution at 278l. a year by Dugdale, and at 351l. by Speed. There are two distinct parts of the abbey still standing, which shew that it was a very lofty and large structure, and the architecture is also very curious, considering the time in which it was built.

A little to the south-west of Helmsley is DUNCOMBE-PARK, which belongs to Mr. Duncombe. The house is a fine building. The hall is a well proportioned room, 60 feet long and 40 round, surrounded with 14 large Corinthian columns of stone, and ornamented with the statues of Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Venus, and Diana.

The saloon, which is 87 feet long and 25 broad, is thrown into three divisions by Ionic columns, and adorned with the statues of Apollo, Bacchus, Mars, and Mercury. The cieling is very elegant, and consists of relieves in stucco, in the center of which is Flora, encircled with festoons. The chimney-piece is supported by double Ionic columns, and the tables are of fine Siena marble.

The dining-room is 33 feet by 25, and has the cieling also adorned with stucco admirably executed; and in this room are the following pictures. Three excellent landscapes, by Weston. The Holy Family, by Julio Romano. Venus and Adonis,

donis, a piece inimitably pleasing, by Titian. And Garrick in the character of king Richard the Third, by Hogarth.

The drawing-room is 25 feet by 22, and contains a small but fine statue of Antoninus, and the following pictures. The Adoration of the Shepherds, a noble picture; the daughter of Herodias, very fine; and the Head of Ceres, by Eliz. Sirani.

In the yellow bed-chamber, which is of the same dimensions, are many excellent pictures, among which are the Scourging of Christ, in which the expression is extremely fine. It was done by Old Palma, in competition with Titian, and crowned. The head of St. Paul, by Leonardo da Vinci, esteemed the finest work of that great painter. The Salutation of the Virgin, by la Brunn. St. Catharine, a noble picture, by Dominichino. Bacchus coming to offer marriage to Ariadne, by Guido. Christ visiting St. John, also by Guido. A Morning and an Evening Landscape, both wonderfully fine, by Claude Lorrain; and a land storm, gloriously done, by Nicolo Poussin.

In the dressing-room are also a considerable number of fine pictures. Upon the whole, the collection, though not very numerous, is extremely capital.

The ornamented grounds belonging to this gentleman, are as curious as his paintings. The garden adjoining to the house has a terrace, which affords a number of delightful prospects. At one end of it is an Ionic temple, commanding a variety of landscapes. You look down upon a valley winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods. At the other end of the terrace is a Tuscan colonade temple. The opposite woods, which spread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the very shore of a beautiful river, which

which winds through the valley, and forms almost in the center of it a considerable cascade. Nothing can be more truly beautiful than the bird's-eye assemblage of objects seen from hence. The valley is formed into fine inclosures, and the meanders of the river are bold, and well broken by scattered trees. This view is beheld with a moving variation, as you walk along the terrace, towards the Tuscan temple, with fresh objects breaking upon the eye as you advance. That building being situated at the point of what may be termed a promontory of high land, projecting into a winding valley, the views from it are doubled; another terrace then appearing, the temple commands various, sublime and beautiful scenes. To the left you view, with infinite advantage, the valley already described; for the hanging woods on the opposite side are seen in a much greater bending extent, than from the former point of view, and have a noble effect: the valley, the river, and the cascade, are seen beneath you at a depth that presents a full view of every inclosure: the bank of wood against the garden, forms a curve that has a very fine appearance, bounded at the top by the Ionic temple: in front, between the hills, an extensive woody valley appears beautifully variegated. An old tower, Helmesly church, and the town, scattered with clumps of trees, are seen at those points of view, which make one almost think them the effects of design. Turning to the right, a fresh view is presented, differing from the former, yet in unison with it. The valley continues to wind with a noble hollow of surrounding hills, that throw an awful sublimity over the whole scene; they are covered with hanging woods, the brownness of which sets off the beauty of the river in a striking manner. It is here seen in a greater breadth, and as you look
upon

upon its course, the sun-beams playing on its current, throw an elegant lustre on this sequestered scene, while a cascade in view, adds the beauties of motion and sound. Advancing farther on the terrace, a scene is presented still more exquisite than any of the preceding. You look through a waving break in the shrubby wood, which grows upon the edge of a precipice, down upon Rivaulx-Abbey, which stands at two miles distance in the midst of a beautiful valley, scattered trees appearing among the ruins; in a stile too elegantly picturesque to admit of a description.

The above-mentioned Ionic porticoed temple, is a beautiful room, 27 feet long and 18 broad. The cieling is coved and painted with a copy of Guido's Aurora, done in a very agreeable manner. The cove of the cieling is painted in compartments, and on the four sides are Andromeda chained to a rock, Diana, a sea Venus, and Hercules and Omphale. At the corners of the cove are Cupids, and, in smaller compartments, other subjects. The whole performed by Burnice, who came from Italy on purpose. The cornice and frieze, and the chimney-piece, which is of white marble, are very elegant, and the pannels and ornaments are adorned with a gilt carving on a brown ground.

At NEWBURGH, six miles south by west of Helmesley, was an abbey of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by Roger de Mowbray, in the year 1145. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 367 l. 8s. 3d. per annum by Dugdale, and at about 457 l. by Speed.

Four miles north-east of Helmsley is KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, which is seated on the edge of a moor, near the river Rye. It was originally called only Kirkby, but had the epithet Moorside annexed

annexed to it from its situation, on the side of Black-moor, and to distinguish it from several other towns of the name of Kirkby. It is, however, but an indifferent place; has a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, held on Whitsun-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on the 18th of September, for sheep, linen, and wollen cloth.

Four miles north by east of Kirkby-Moor-side is LASTINGHAM, a village in which Odibald, or Edibald, king of part of the Northumbers, founded a monastery, which is said to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was in a manner destroyed in the Danish wars, but repaired in the reign of William the Conqueror: but the abbot and religious of this place, were soon after removed to St. Mary's monastery at York.

About 15 miles to the north of Helmsley is STOKESLEY, which stands upon the banks of the river Wisk, in a fruitful tract, called Allertonshire. It is a corporate town, consisting of one well built street, about half a mile long, and has a good market on Saturdays, and a fair, held on the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, which is reckoned the greatest fair in England, for horned cattle, horses, and linnen cloth.

At SCRATHE, not far from Stokesley, Stephen Meinil, senior, in the reign of Henry the First, founded a religious house, afterwards annexed to the monastery of Gisborn, to which it was a cell of canons, of the order of St. Augustine.

Six miles north by east of Stokesley is GISBOROUGH, or GUISBOROUGH, a town situated in the road from Whitby to Durham. It stands on a rising ground, in a delightful situation, and has a remarkable pure air; a fine scene of verdure overspreads all the fields near it, which are adorned with plenty of wild-flowers, almost all the year round,

round, whence it has been compared to Puteoli in Italy. The town is well built, and the inhabitants famous for their civility and neatness. Here was formerly an abbey, the church of which seems by its ruins, to have been little inferior to the best cathedrals in England. Near this town are mines of iron and alum, but the latter are said to be now almost neglected. This town has a market on Mondays, and six fairs, held on the Monday and Tuesday after the 11th of April, for linen-cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitsun-Week, for horned cattle and linen; on the 27th of August, the 19th and 20th of September, and the first Monday after the 11th of November, for horned cattle.

CLEVELAND, the most northern district of Yorkshire, is, on three sides, encompassed by the German ocean, and the mouth of the river Tees, and receives its name from the high rocks and precipices with which it abounds, the word *cleve* signifying a rock. It has, however, many fertile spots, and is remarkable for giving, together with Southampton, the title of duke to the noble family of Fitz-Roy.

In the midst of this district, five miles north of Gisborough, is KIRK LEATHAM, the seat of Charles Turner, Esq; an excellent house, in which convenience is chiefly consulted. The front extends 132 feet, and the depth 65. The principal floor contains; first, a gallery 61 feet by 21, and 21 in height. This is a noble room, of very pleasing proportions. The cornice of the door-case is supported by light and elegant Corinthian columns, and the chimney-pieces, which are of polished Sienna marble, by Wilton, though plain, are elegant. The dining-room, which is 46 feet long, 26 broad, and 22 high, has a chimney-piece made by Wilton, consisting of plates of
of

of Sienna, with ornaments of polished white marble. The house contains several other noble rooms, among which are four principal bed-chambers, with dressing-rooms, and 15 other bed-chambers, all fitted up for company, the servants lying in the offices.

At a small distance are three public edifices, raised by the Turner family; particularly an hospital, a public school, a church, and a mausoleum adjoining to it. The first is a large handsome building, inclosing three sides of the court, founded by Sir William Turner, lord mayor of London, in 1676. The foundation consists of ten old men, ten old women, ten boys, and ten girls, a chaplain, a master, a mistress, and a nurse. The boys and girls are taken in between the ages of nine and eleven, and leave it at sixteen: they are cloathed at going out, and after seven years are expired, upon bringing certificates of their good behaviour, have a benefaction of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The chapel is a small but neat structure, 35 feet by 33, and the roof, which is arched in compartments, is supported by four light and handsome Ionic columns. Over the altar is a fine painting on glass, of the Wise Men making their offerings. On one side is Serjeant Turner, who left the above benefactions to the hospital, and on the other Sir William Turner.

The school was erected in 1709 by Cholmley Turner, Esq; who endowed it with 100 l. a year for the master, 50 l. for the usher, and 30 l. for purchasing books, and other uses. It is a large, handsome, quadrangular building, and has a library well filled with valuable books. Among other curiosities is a carving of St. George and the dragon, cut out of one piece of boxwood, and executed with such minute delicacy, as is scarce to be equalled.

The church is a light and handsome structure, erected by Mr. Turner's father. It is built with stone, and the roof supported by six Tuscan columns. The mausoleum adjoining is a circular room, 20 feet in diameter, covered with a dome. It was built by Mr. Cholmley Turner, and among other monumental statues, are those of that gentleman, and William Turner, Esq; by Scheemacher.

Upon a hill in the park is erected a temple, from whence is a most noble prospect of the country around these edifices, which are seated in the midst of a fine extensive vale, intersected with inclosures, and the prospect is bounded by the sea and the river Tees, the higher lands of Durham filling the distant view. This prospect also includes the new farm-houses raised by Mr. Turner, which have a pleasing effect.

The improvements made by Mr. Turner are admirable: the roads every way leading to the house were extremely bad; he therefore made those near it himself, and raised a considerable subscription throughout the rest of Cleveland to render all of them good, without the assistance of turnpikes; and they are now finished, and are superior to many turnpike roads. The farms of which his Cleveland estate is composed, consisted of scattered fields, generally at a distance from the houses, most of which were in a bad condition. He therefore built new farm-houses, with convenient barns, stables, and cow-houses, of brick and tile, in the properest situations of the estate, and then added to each, the fields around it. The cottages of the poor were wretched hovels, placed every where, but in the spots wanted: he therefore immediately raised new ones, substantially built of brick and tile; and by placing them round an open space, by way of green, greatly

ornamented the country. He also erected houses and shops for a wheel-wright, a butcher, and shop-keeper; and thus provided the necessary tradesmen for the neighbourhood. A collection of little mean ale-houses, which encouraged idleness and drunkenness among the villages, and were the receptacles of the smugglers that frequented the west, he caused to be demolished, and erected two very handsome inns, one in the new village above mentioned, and the other in a little fishing town, a part of his estate on the coast; and as the inn at the fishing town is near one of the finest beaches in England, he raised a house with handsome apartments, and built bathing machines, that his own company, and the gentlemen and ladies of the neighbourhood, might have the convenience of bathing, without the trouble and expence of going to Scarborough.

Besides these improvements, Mr. Turner made innumerable others, with respect to his farms. He planted the fields with cabbages, on which the oxen soon grew fat, and found that they were superior to turnips, and went much farther in feeding all sorts of cattle. He introduced a better sort of horned cattle and sheep from Lancashire and Lincolnshire; and, in short, made it a maxim of conduct, to encrease the population of his territory. Instead of quarrelling with other parishes, to see who should be troubled with the fewest poor, he endeavours to encrease the number in his, by receiving all who came, that can and will work; and as fast as his cottages fill he builds new ones. He employs all that offer for work, and keeps them at it regularly; but, as a justice of peace, punishes the idle vagrant. He also takes every year a number of the boys from the foundling-hospital at Ackworth in this county, and binds them apprentices to his tenants, to

be taught the practical part of husbandry. Thus, by an enlarged and enlightened system of politics, opposite to the pernicious practices of nine-tenths of the kingdom, he has encreased the number of people, at the same time that the poor rates of his villages are not in the least augmented.

The general plan of this spirited gentleman's conduct, is to keep constantly in his hands a large tract of land ; he takes the worst first, and improves it by every proper means of cultivation : if the buildings are in a bad condition, he raises new ones ; lays out the farm regularly around each ; forms the fields into regular shapes ; puts the fences in good order ; fallows the worn-out lands ; and throws them into such beneficial courses of husbandry, by means of cabbages and clover, as, in a few years, to bring them into proper order for laying down with grasses, which he accordingly executes, and leaves a small part for tillage. He then lets the farm, and takes another into his hands, to manage in the same manner ; by which means his whole estate, in a few years, will be a perfect garden. This gentleman's conduct affords an example, highly worthy of imitation ; we have therefore given a concise abstract of it from an admirable and useful work lately published, intitled, *A Six Months Tour through the North of England*, where the sensible and judicious landlord may find a much more particular account, in order to regulate his conduct, in forming a like plan of encreasing the population and value of his estate.

Seven miles west of Gisborough is ACKLAM, a village only famous for a huge mount called Sivers, from the emperor Severus, who dying at York, was brought to this place, where his funeral pile was erected, and his body burnt, after which his
ashes

ashes being deposited in a vessel of porphery were carried to Rome.

We shall now return to Gisborough, and proceed from thence, ten miles south-east to EGTON, a village that has four fairs, held on the Tuesday before the 15th of February; on the Tuesday before the 11th of May; on the 4th of September; and the Tuesday before the 22d of November, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes.

Near Egton is GROMOND, or GROSMONT-ABBEY, founded by Joanna, the wife of Robert de Turnham, as a cell to the convent of Gramont in France. It subsisted till the general dissolution, at which time it had not above four monks, and its revenue was valued only at 12l. 2s. 8d. a year.

About five miles to the west of Egton is WHITBY, which is a well built town, seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of a small river called the Esk, 227 miles north by west of London. It has a custom-house, and a good harbour. The best and strongest vessels used in England for the coal-trade are built here, and upwards of 300 ships belong to this place. As fishing was its original support, there is still abundance of fish caught here, and besides what is cured, their pannier-men dispose of great quantities of fresh fish, to all the places round for many miles distance. Their coast trade in time of peace is very large; they export butter, fish, hams, alum, tallow, &c. and 'tis said that 500 barrels of this fish come every year to London, and no less than 6000 barrels of butter to the same market. On the other hand they import a thousand tons of lime from Scarborough, and many thousand chaldrons of coals for the use of the alum works, &c. there being several considerable alum mines by this town. They have also a considerable share in

the coal trade, and in time of war are generally much concerned in letting out their shipping for the transport service. With respect to their foreign commerce, it reaches to almost all parts of Europe. They annually send between 20 and 30 large ships into the Baltic, 9 or 10 vessels pass almost constantly between this place and Holland; five or six sail yearly up the Mediterranean, with salt fish, and the products of this country. They have likewise been pretty successful in the whole fishery. What they chiefly import are, rice, timber, hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, and other bulky commodities.

The houses are strong and convenient, and the inhabitants are said to amount to 9000: industry, frugality, and a universal passion for what regards their marine, are said to be their distinguishing characteristics. They have three insurance companies, which keep up a spirit of industry and enterprize, by securing individuals from being undone by any bold undertaking. This town has a market on Saturdays well supplied with corn, flesh, fowls, and fish; but has no fairs.

In the reign of queen Anne, the pier being much decayed, the inhabitants obtained an act of parliament for rebuilding it; and many works have been lately made for the more convenient building, fitting out, and repairing of ships: no less than four dry docks have been erected within these few years; and by additions to its moles or piers, the port has been rendered much safer and more commodious than it was formerly.

This town was anciently called Streanshall, from a monastery so named. This monastery was founded by Osway, or Oswy, king of Northumberland, who having slain Penda, the Saxon king

of Mercia, and vanquished all his forces, gave Streanſhall, now called Whitby, or White-town, with the land and twelve capital manor-houſes, in the year 655, for the ſupport of a religious houſe, to compleat a vow he had made, in caſe he obtained the above victory. A nunnery was built here by Hilda, a lady of great devotion, but was deſtroyed by the Danes, and above 200 years after was rebuilt, and converted into a houſe of Benedictine monks by William de Percy, who in 1067 devoted the abbey-town of Whitby to God, St. Peter, St. Hilda, and monks ſerving God there for ever. This abbey was in being at the time of the diſſolution, when its revenue was valued at 437 l. 2 s. 9 d. a year by Dugdale, and at about 505 l. by Speed. It enjoyed a fine proſpect over the German ocean. The church is ſtill ſtanding, and ſeems to be pretty entire. It has a large tower-ſteeple, and the architecture of the whole is very elegant. A ſmall part of the walls of the abbey are ſtill ſtanding, which ſhew that it has been a large ſtructure.

The author of *Magna Britannia*, &c. obſerves, that it was thought St. Hilda, abbeſs of this mo-naſtery, by her prayers, turned certain ſerpents into ſtones, an opinion that took its riſe from the ſnake-ſtones, hereafter mentioned, and adds, that ſhe cauſed the wild-geefe, flying over a certain piece of ground belonging to her mo-naſtery, to fall down dead, of which the author of that work, with great gravity obſerves, that this is a phænomenon relating to the air, which he had not judgment to ſolve; but that the wild-geefe on attempting to fly over it, ſuddenly fall to the ground, to the great amazement of the beholders. “We ſhould
“ not, ſays he, have taken notice of this acci-
“ dent, had we not been well aſſured of the

“ truth of it from several credible persons.
 “ But we cannot believe, that the holy abbess St.
 “ Hilda, hath by her prayers entailed such a qua-
 “ lity on this ground. It seems to us that this
 “ hurtful quality is in the air, and that at a great
 “ distance from the earth, because wild-geese fly
 “ high :—We assert nothing positively. What if
 “ the air should be so pure here, that it is not
 “ fit for breathing, and so the wild-geese faint
 “ and fall ?”

Notwithstanding the solemnity with which this ridiculous fable is told, and the no less ridiculous attempt to account for it, we can assure our readers, that there is not any spot of ground about Whitby, upon which wild-geese or any other birds fall down, nor is the fable itself ever known or talked of among the inhabitants.

On the east side of the mouth of the harbour are cliffs nearly perpendicular, that rise about 180 feet above the level of the sea, which, at high water, are washed by the waves, but at low water the sea retires, and leaves a dry shore of a considerable breadth: the shore consists of a smooth flat rock, resembling slate: this rock, the inhabitants call a Scarr, and it is in a manner overspread with loose ragged rocks and large stones scattered upon it, in great disorder and confusion. Within the surface of this scarr, and in the lower stratum of these cliffs, which consist of a shingly sort of stone, of the same colour as the scarr, are found in great plenty several natural curiosities, particularly snake-stones, all rolled up in spiral volutes, the bodies of which are very neat and perfect, but all of them want heads: they are inclosed in hard roundish stones, of the colour of the scarrs and lower stratum of the cliffs.

There are here also petresied shells of the valve kind, not found singly, but in pairs, connected

ned by a joint or hinge, and closed like complete and perfect shell-fish; but upon breaking them, instead of a petrefied fish, you find them filled with stone, of the colour of the stratum in which they lie. The shell is of a quite different substance from its contents, it is very brittle, and shivers into thin shining flakes. The seams or traces, which distinguish the growth and texture of real shells, are very discernable, and nicely preserved. They are about the size of cockle-shells, but not of the cockle kind. Petrefied scollop-shells, are also sometimes found on the scarrs, but these are very rare. There are also trochitæ or conical stones of various sizes, from one quarter to an inch and a half in diameter, at the base; and from one to five or six inches long. The sloping sides of these little cones are convex, curving or bulging out a little. Upon breaking or cutting them, parallel to the base, the section is a radiated circle, innumerable radii issuing from the center in the axis of the cone, to every part of the circumference. Large pieces of petrefied wood, are likewise found fixed in the scarr, which, to the eye, has the perfect appearance of the fibres, grains, and even knots of the wood; but upon handling it, you find it a brittle stone, and may break small pieces of it with your hands, without much difficulty.

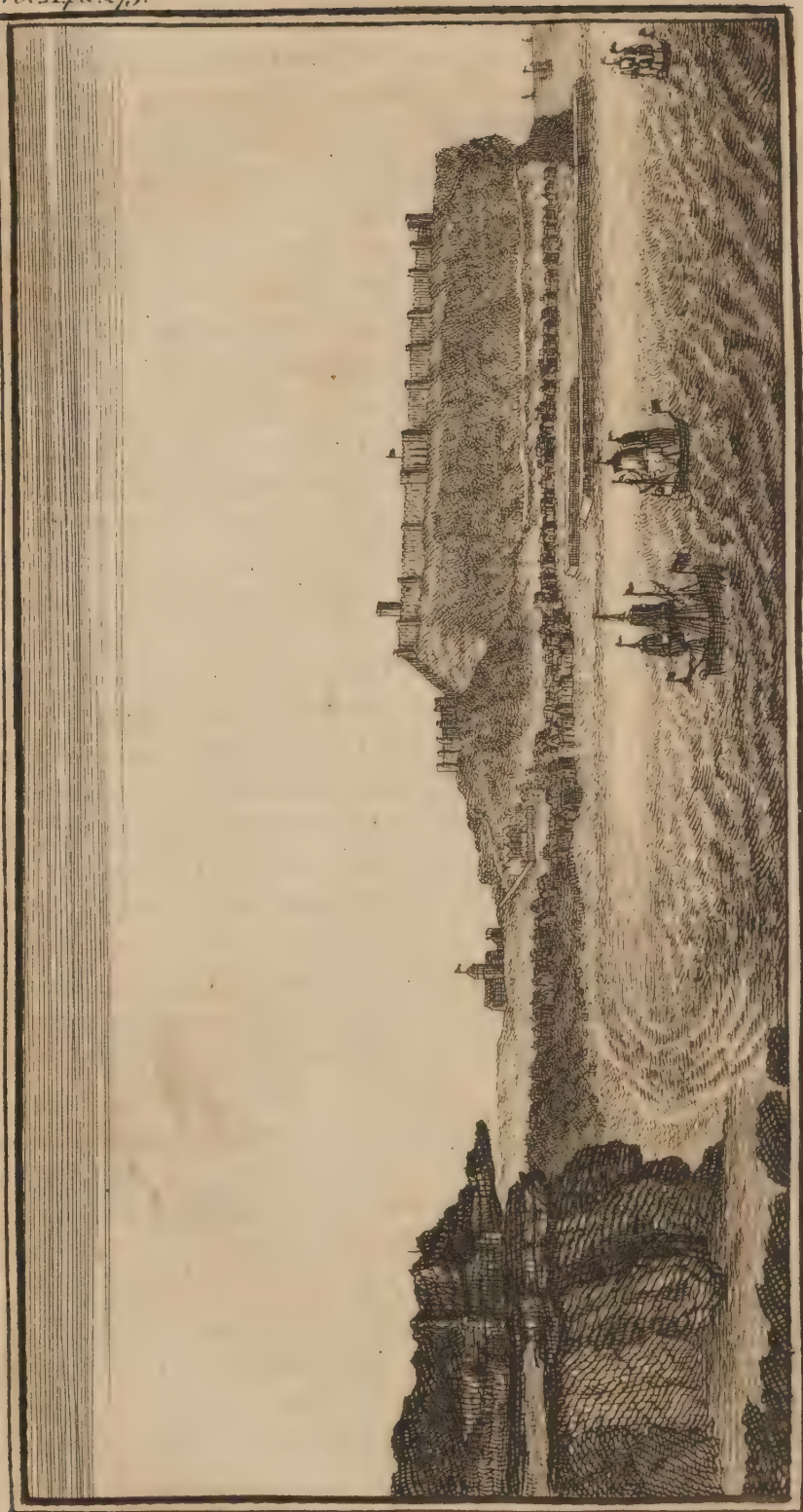
But the most extraordinary natural curiosity found here, is a fossil skeleton of an animal, of which a particular description is given in the Philosophical Transactions Vol. L. This animal appears to have been of the lizard kind, quadrupede, and amphibious, and about 14 feet in length, which is much larger than any creature of the same kind that has ever been found living in Europe. The substance and native colour of the bones, are, in most parts, preserved; the membrane, that imme-

diately covers them, is also entire, and the smooth polish of the teeth, is plainly to be discovered; the cavities of all the bones are filled with a substance that seemed to be exactly the same as the rock itself, which is a blackish slate. This was found about ten feet deep, in what is called the Alum rock, and about six yards from the foot of the cliff, and was covered several feet by the water in spring tides. The cliff is remembered to have extended 20 yards farther towards the sea than it does now, so that these bones must have been under it, and there is indubitable evidence, that it must formerly have projected a mile; for so much has the sea in this place gained of the land. It is therefore clear, almost to demonstration, that this animal is antediluvian, and that it could be only buried here, by the effect of the deluge; for as the strata above it could never have been broken through, to so great a depth as 180 feet, it must have been deposited here, when the strata was first formed.

Under these cliffs is a lonely walk, that cannot fail of affording an agreeable amusement to a philosophic and contemplative mind. The foaming waves at your feet, the lofty precipices over your head, and the ruins of a world, the manifest vestigia of the deluge before your eyes, conspire to form a scene solemn, grand, and awful, and to dispose the mind to a serious meditation on the omnipotence of the Creator of the world, and the mighty changes, and stupendious revolutions, which this globe has certainly undergone.

Fourteen miles south by east of Whitby is SCARBOROUGH, which is situated on a high, steep rock, surrounded by the sea, except on the west side, where it is joined to the continent by a narrow slip of land, at the distance of 43 miles north-east by east of York, and 204 north of London. The
houses

The Castle & Town of Scarborough, as they appear a Quarter of a Mile from the Spaw.



houses are strong, pretty well built, and placed in the form of a half moon, extending irregularly on the declining side of the rock. The situation of the town is romantic. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, built by William le Groffe, earl of Albemarle, in the reign of king Stephen, and was rebuilt in a more splendid manner, by king Henry the Second; it had a stately tower, which served for the direction of sailors; but it was demolished in the civil wars, and of its ruins we have given an engraved view. The town gives the title of Earl to the right honourable Richard Lumley Saunderson. Scarborough has one of the best harbours in the kingdom, that is of great advantage for receiving ships in stormy weather, coming from the eastern seas along our northern coast; on which account, the pier is maintained at the public expence, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. The mariners of this town have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on the vessels of this port, and by deductions out of the seamen's wages. Herrings are caught here in great quantities, from the middle of August till November; they have also cod-fish, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fish, with which they supply the city of York. The town carries on a considerable trade, and has a great number of ships, chiefly employed in carrying coals from Newcastle to London.

But the flourishing state of this place must be, in a great measure, ascribed to the resort of the people of all ranks, to drink the waters, whose virtues have been already described, in treating of the mineral springs of this county. But in the year 1737, this famous Spaw had like to have been lost, by a most surprising accident. It lay south from the town, on the sands fronting the sea to the

east; and on the back of it, to the west, was a high cliff 54 yards above high-water mark. The staith or wharfe, was a large body of stone, bound by timbers, and was a fence against the sea, for the security of the house. It was 76 feet long, and 14 feet high. The house and buildings were upon a level with the staith, at the north end of which, upon a small rise above the level sands, were the Spaw-wells. On the 28th of December in the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spaw-house, and upon search, the cellar was found rent. The night following, another crack was heard, and in the morning, the inhabitants were surprized to see the strange posture it was in, and got several gentlemen to view it, who thinking the house could not stand long, advised them to remove their goods; but this advice they neglected. On the Thursday following, between two and three in the afternoon, another crack was heard, and the top of the cliff behind it, rent 224 yards in length, and 36 in breadth, and was all in motion, slowly descending for several hours. It contained about an acre of pasture-land, and had cattle then feeding upon it. At length it settled about 17 yards perpendicular below its former height. The sides of the cliff nearest the Spaw stood as before, but were in many places rent, broken, and forced forward to the sea. The ground, when sunk, continued upon a level; and the next morning the cattle were still feeding on it, the main land being as a wall on the west, and some part of the side of the cliff, as a wall to the east; but the whole appeared in prospect with such confusion, as is not to be described. As the ground sunk, the earth or sand, on which the people used to walk under the cliff, rose upwards, out of its natural position, for above 100 yards in length,
and

and 26 in breadth, on each side of the staith north and south ; and was, in some places, six, and in others, seven yards above its former level. The Spaw-well rose with it, but no sooner began to rise, than it ceased running, and was gone. Even the staith, which was computed at 2463 tons, rose entire and whole, 12 feet higher than its former position, but rent a little in the front, and was forced forwards 20 yards towards the sea.

The most reasonable account then given for this phenomenon, is as follows. The staith or wharfe, a little before, having been thrown down by the violence of the sea, Mr. Vincent had been employed to rebuild it, and caused a trench to be dug, which was with great difficulty cleared of water; and when this was completed, he found that, in several parts of the trench, he could easily thrust his cane up to the head; from whence it was naturally concluded, that all the earth under the staith, was of a porous, spongy, swampy nature, and that it was much the same below the foundation of the Spaw-house, and all under the sides of the cliff adjoining. Allowing this to be fact, the solid earth and the cliff, which were of so vast a weight, as, by computation, to amount to 261,360 tons, pressing gradually upon, and into the swampy, boggy earth beneath it, would of course raise the earth and sands in the front, and produce all the surprizing effects we have mentioned.

Happily for the town, after clearing away the ruins, and a diligent search, they again found the Spaw-spring, and on trial, had the pleasure to find it rather improved than impaired by the disaster; and at present, the whole is in a more flourishing condition than ever.

Since this accident, many new buildings have been erected, to accommodate the persons of high rank

rank who resort thither, for the sake of the waters; and have assemblies and public balls, in long rooms erected for that purpose; but these buildings want that elegance, which the resort of so much good company demands.

The town is a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, common-council-men, and other officers. It has a market on Thursdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, held on Holy-Thurday, and on the 22d of November, for toys.

Scarborough had anciently several religious houses, particularly an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and another dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here was a cell of monks, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Cistercium in France; a house of Grey friars, founded about the year 1240; a house of Black friars, founded before the year 1285; and a house of Carmelite friars, said to have been founded by king Edward the Second.

Three miles to the south by west of Scarborough is SEAMORE, which had formerly a market, and has now a fair on the 15th of July, for horses, boots, and shoes. In 1594, a rebellion was begun here by Thomas Day, parish clerk, one Stephenson of the same place, and William Ombler, of East-Helerton. Their pretence was religion, and to farther their designs, they set fire to the beacons in the country all round. They began with killing Mr. White, a gentleman, Mr. Berry, servant to Sir Walter Mildmay, Mr. Cropton, and Mr. Savage, a merchant. The gentlemen, upon this, began to be afraid of their lives; for the rebels had encreased to the number of 3000; but at length, a sudden stop was put to them, by the coming of the king's pardon to those who would lay down their arms, on which, most

of them disperſing, their leaders were ſoon after ſeized, and executed at York.

Five miles ſouth-weſt of Scarborough is WICKHAM, which had a priory of Cifterſian nuns, founded about the year 1153, which, at the time of the diſſolution, had nine religious, when its revenue was valued at 25l. 17s. 6d. a year.

Twelve miles to the weſt by ſouth of Scarborough is PICKERING, a pretty large, well built town, ſeated on a hill, by the ſide of a brook, among the wild mountain of Blackmoor, 26 miles eaſt of York. It belongs to the dutchy of Lancaſter, and has a juriſdiction over ſeveral of the neighbouring villages, with a court for all actions under 40s. ariſing within the honour of Pickering, and has alſo an old ruinous caſtle, in which the above court is held. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair held on the 14th of September, for horned cattle, horſes and ſheep.

Seven miles to the ſouth by eaſt of Hunmanby is BURLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, which is ſeated near a bay or creek of the German ocean, eſteemed a ſafe harbour in ſtorms, from the north, north-weſt, and north-eaſt, and is chiefly frequented by colliers. It ſtands 36 miles north of Hull, and is principally inhabited by ſea-faring people. It has a ſmall trade, in which are employed ten or a dozen ſhips; and has a quay, two miles from the town, for loading and unloading goods, and ſome company reſort thither for the ſake of bathing. It has alſo a cuſtom-houſe, and is conſidered as a member of the port of Hull. Its harbour has been improved, by virtue of ſeveral acts of parliament, paſſed for the repair of its piers. This town has a good corn market on Saturdays, with two fairs, held on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, and on the 21ſt of October, for linen and toys.

In this town was a monastery of regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded in the reign of king Henry the First, which at the dissolution had a revenue valued at 547 l. 9 s. 11 d. by Dugdale.

A little above three miles to the north-west of Burlington is FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a promontory which bends into the sea, and forms the bay of Burlington, and upon it is a light-house well known to seamen. Near this promontory is a large ditch, called Earls Dyke, which the ancient Earls of Holdernefs threw up as a boundary to their jurisdiction and castle.

A little above two miles to the south by east of Burlington is KILHAM, a town on the road from Hull to Burlington, in a dry situation in the Woulds. It is half a mile in length, and has a market on Thursdays, with two fairs, held on the 21st of August, and the 12th of November, for horned cattle and horses.

At WOTTON, a village eight miles south of Kilham, was a priory of Gilbertine nuns and 13 canons, founded by Eustace Fitz-John, which at the dissolution had a revenue valued by Speed at 453 l. a year.

Fourteen miles south of Kilham is BEVERLEY, a very large and populous town, seated on a canal, six furlongs in length, cut from the river Hull to this town, for the convenience of boats and barges, and in 1727, it was rendered deeper and wider by act of parliament, for vessels of larger burthen. This town is nine miles north of Hull, 36 east of York, and 179 north of London, and is a considerable place, above a mile in length, with spacious and well paved streets. It is an ancient borough, governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and other officers, whose jurisdiction is
said

said to extend over a hundred neighbouring villages, besides several others, in a large district called Holderness, between the Humber and the sea. The sessions for the East-Riding are always held here; and here a court of record, called the Provost's-court, is kept, in which all causes may be tried, that arise within the liberties of the town, except titles to land. This corporation is said to have a power in criminal matters, though it is not at present exerted; and here is an office, for the public registering of all wills and deeds, that affect any lands in the East-Riding.

Beverley had formerly four parish churches, which are now reduced to two, St. John's, and St. Mary's, which are reckoned the finest and largest parish churches in England; and it has also several meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters. St. John's, called the minster, was formerly collegiate; it was founded by king Athelstan, and had anciently the privilege of a sanctuary for persons suspected of capital crimes. At the upper end of the choir is still to be seen, the chair of refuge called Freedstool, which consists of one entire stone, on which is the following inscription:

HAEC SEDES LAPIDEA FREEDSTOOL DICITVR,
I. E. PACIS CATHEDRA AD QUAM REVS FVGIEN-
DO PERVENIENS OMNIMODAM HABET SECVRI-
TATAM. That is,

This stone seat is called Freedstool, or the chair of peace, to which, if any criminal flee, he shall have full security.

Upon opening a grave in this church, in the year 1664, a vault of free-stone was discovered 15 feet long and 2 broad. In the vault was a sheet of lead, four feet long, containing some ashes, bones, beads, brass-pins, iron-nails, and other relics; and upon the sheet was a leaden plate,
with

with an inscription, intimating that this church was burnt in September 1188, and that upon an inquisition made here, on the 6th of the Ides of March, in 1197, the bones of St. John de Beverley, archbishop of York, were found in the east part of the church, and deposited in this vault. This St. John de Beverley founded a monastery in this church, which he dedicated to St. John Baptist; and also a college of seven secular canons, with seven clerks, which he dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. He likewise founded a society of nuns, in a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, adjoining to the church; but about 160 years after, the religious here were murdered, and the church and buildings plundered and burnt by the Danes. The church was, however, afterwards repaired and endowed with revenues by king Athelstan for seven canons, and was a flourishing collegiate society at the dissolution. This structure is 334 feet in length, from east to west, the breadth of the transept from north to south is 168 feet. It was repaired in the reign of king George the First, and Sir Michael Wharton left by will 4500 l. as a perpetual fund to keep it in repair. It is remarkable, that the north-wall of the great cross-isle, which declined about three feet and a half from the perpendicular, was restored by an engine contrived by Mr. Thornton of York. Over the altar of this church is a magnificent wooden arch, curiously cut, and supported by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and six Ionic columns and pilasters are at the entrance of the choir, under the organ. The pulpit, reading-desk, and cover of the font, are of excellent workmanship; the galleries are beautifully finished, and supported by columns of the Doric order. A modern author, after observing that this is a very light and beautiful building,
justly

justly blames the solicism of introducing the refinements of Greek architecture, into a Gothic structure. Here is a monument of one of the Piercys, near 700 years old, with a profusion of carving in stone, very light and airy; and behind the altar-piece, is a modern one for Sir Michael Wharton, by Scheemaker. At the end of the church next the choir hangs an ancient table, with the picture of St. John, to whom the church was dedicated, and another of king Athelstan, its founder.

St. Mary's, which is also a fine Gothic structure, is built in the manner of a cathedral, and is very spacious. In the year 1528, the steeple fell in the time of divine service, and beating down part of the roof of the church, killed and wounded several persons.

Here is a free-school, that has two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St. John's college, Cambridge; a spacious building, called Hall-Garth, in which the sessions and the provost's courts are held; and in the market-place is a beautiful cross, supported by eight columns, each of one entire stone, erected at the expence of Sir Charles Hotham, and Sir Michael Wharton; a common jail, which has been lately rebuilt; a charity-school, a workhouse, and seven alms-houses. This town sends two members to parliament. It had formerly a cloth manufacture, but its principal manufactures at present are tanned-leather, malt, and bone-lace, in which the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; and the town being situated in a fine sporting country, is the resort of good company, and the residence of many genteel people of small fortunes, who live here in great elegance and plenty, at a very small expence. Beverley has a market on Wednesdays for cattle, from the beginning of Lent till after Midsummer;
and

and another on Saturdays, for corn, flesh, fish, and other provisions; and also four fairs, held on the Thursday before Valentine's day, on Holy-Thursdai, the 5th of July, and the 5th of November, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

Here were formerly several religious foundations, besides those in the minster; particularly an hospital, dedicated to St. Giles, the revenue of which was valued at the dissolution at only 8l. a year. A preceptory of the order of the Knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; an hospital of Black friars; a house of Franciscan friars, and two or three more religious houses, of which we find no particulars upon record.

At KILLINGWOULD-GROVE, near Beverley, was an hospital chiefly for women before the year 1169. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued at the dissolution at 13l. 11s. 2d. a year.

At MEAUX, a village three miles east of Beverley, was a Cistercian monastery, founded in the year 1136, by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, in which were fifty monks at the time of the general suppression, when it was endowed with annual revenues valued at 299l. 6s. 4d. per annum, by Dugdale, but by Speed at 415l. This village took its name from a city in Normandy, from whence the inhabitants came, who peopled it after the conquest.

Ten miles north-east of Beverley is HORNSEY, a town seated upon the coast, and almost surrounded by a small arm of the German ocean. Here is a church, with a high steeple, which is a remarkable sea-mark; and some years ago, a street in this town, called Hornsey-Beck, was entirely washed away by the sea, except two or three houses. The town has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 12th of August, and the 17th of December, for horses and horned cattle.

About

About three miles north-west of Hornsey is NUNKELLING, or NUNKLING, where was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of king Stephen, which had a revenue, valued at the suppression at 35 l. 15 s. 5 d. per annum by Dugdale, and at above 50 l. by Speed.

At RISBY, a village three miles to the south by east of Beverley, is the fine seat of E. M. Ellerker, Esq. The house, which is a large quadrangle, with three fronts, is situated on the brow of a rising ground, and to the south and west, overlooks a fine inequality of soil, well spread with an old growth of wood; a winding valley runs before the south front, at the distance of two or three hundred yards; to the north is a spacious lawn, encompassed with plantations; and to the north-west is a middling sized park, but not seen from the house, consisting of a beautiful mixture of hills, dales, and woods. Near the house, to the east, are several groves of young timber. The ingenious proprietor is now improving this spot, in order to give it the greatest beauty and elegance.

Five or six miles to the south-west of Risby is CAVE, the seat of Sir George Montgomery Metham. From the hills, in the way to it, is a very fine view of the Humber, with the Trent falling into it on one side, and the Ouse on the other; the high grounds of Lincolnshire heightening the prospect. When Sir George came to his estate, his house was on a flat, in the midst of an open country, without an acorn planted, and he is now improving of it with the greatest judgment and taste.

Near COTTINGHAM, a village two miles to the south-east of Risby, and four to the north by west of Kingston upon Hull, is the seat and pleasure-grounds of Mr. Watson. These last consist of shrubberies, with winding-walks laid out in a
good

good taste, and the imitation of a river meandering through the whole.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, generally called only HULL, received the name of Kingston, or Kingstown, from its being founded by king Edward the First, and the additional term Hull, from its situation on the river of the same name. It is seated at the distance of 36 miles south-east of York, and is said to have been first incorporated by king Henry the Third. King Henry the Sixth made it a county of itself; and under that prince's charter, it is at present governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, a water-bailiff, a sheriff, a town-clerk, a sword and mace-bearer. The mayor had two swords given him, one by king Richard the Third, and the other by king Henry the Eighth, though only one sword is now carried before him. He had also given him a cap of maintenance, and an oar of lignum-vitæ, as an ensign of his jurisdiction as admiral within the liberties of the Humber.

The town stands at the influx of the river Hull into the Humber, near the place where that arm of the sea opens into the German ocean; and the land about it lies so low, that by cutting the banks of the Humber, the country may be laid under water for five miles round. The town is encompassed by a wall and ditch, where it is not defended by the Humber, and fortified by a castle, a citadel and blockhouse. It is large, and in general, well built; but most of the streets are narrow, though some of them are wide and handsome, and all of them, even to the narrowest alley, extremely well-paved, and the town is exceeding populous. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, an exchange, a custom-house, and a wool-hall; a free-school founded by John Alcock, bishop of Worcester, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, over
which

which is the merchants hall. They have a handsome exchange, where the merchants meet to transact business as in London. There is also a Trinity house, which was begun by a voluntary contribution among the merchants for the relief of the distressed and aged seamen, their wives and widows, both of Hull, and other places that are members of this port. This last structure has nothing striking in the building; but in one of the rooms is a modern sea-piece, representing the battle between Sir Edward Hawke and the French fleet, off Quiberon-bay, by D. Serres. In one of the passages is the effigy of a Greenlander, in a boat, who was taken up at sea, but died three days after. This house is governed by 12 elder brethren, six assistants, two wardens, and two stewards. These have power to decide disputes between masters of ships and their crews, in matters relating to sea affairs. In one of the apartments is a manufactory of sail-cloth, in which the town carries on a good trade. Here is a stately old bridge of stone, consisting of 14 arches; and near it is a building called Greenland-house, erected in 1674, but it is now turned into a store-house, for corn and other goods.

Among the other public buildings of this town, is a handsome, well contrived theatre, which contains a small orchestre, a pit, and three ranges of boxes and galleries, and also a handsome and well contrived assembly-room, 50 feet long, 27 broad, and 25 high, parallal with which is the card-room, which is 32 feet long, and 20 broad. The former is ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and has a music gallery, in a covered recess on one side. In this town is likewise a charity-school, an hospital called God's house, founded in 1584, by Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and other hospitals or workhouses for the poor.

The trade carried on at Hull is very great, for a number of the most considerable manufacturing towns in England, being situated on the rivers that fall into the Humber, are of infinite advantage to its commerce, enabling its merchants to export a variety of manufactures to most parts of the world. There are 150 ships belonging to the town, rising from small craft to those of 600 tons burthen. In short, the foreign trade is so great, that the customs here are reckoned at between 30, and 40,000*l.* a year. With respect to the inland trade, it is carried on by the rivers that fall into the Humber, not only to great part of Yorkshire, but to Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Warwickshire; the heavy goods of which counties are brought hither, and exported to Holland, Hamburgh, France, Spain, the Baltic, and other parts of Europe; and from thence are returned iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia-linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, and many other commodities. This town sends two members to parliament, and has two markets kept on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and a fair held on the 10th of October, for horses and toys.

About four miles to the east of Hull is HEYDEN, a pleasant, well built town, situated on a small stream near the Humber, but was formerly much more considerable, as it had once three churches, which are at present reduced to one. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on Feb. 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 25, and Nov. 17, for pewter, tin, leathern-wares, and millinary goods.

